

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY
WITHOUT PERMISSION

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1918

No. 7

OIL ALMONDS BITTER

(S. P. A.)

Manufactured at our works in California.

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 WILLIAM ST.,

NEW YORK

Oil Citronella (Native and Java)
Oil Amber (Crude and Rectified)
Oil Anise—Oil Cassia

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.

Essential Oils, Drugs and Chemicals
257 Pearl Street, New York City

H.A. METZ & CO., Inc.

122 Hudson Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dyestuffs, Colors, Sizing and Finishing Materials

Produced by

Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

Dyestuffs and Intermediates

Produced by

Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1884

ROCKHILL & VIETOR

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SELLING AGENTS

Chicago

New York.

Menthol Crystals

Chamomile Flowers

Refined Camphor

Essential Oils

Japanese Open Insect Flowers

CHEMICALS

DRUGS

OILS

Chas. F. Garrigues Company

80 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

Barium Binoxide

Caustic Potash

82-86-90%

First Sorts, 88-92% U. S. P.

Gum Arabic

Oil Mustard Art, U.S.P.

Stearate of Zinc, U. S. P.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Lead Nitrate

White Crystals

Lead Nitrate

Broken Technical

Acetate of Soda

Broken Lumps

ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, Inc.

Cedar and Washington Sts.,
New York City

We offer for prompt or future shipment

Paradichlorbenzol

Orthodichlorbenzol

Paranitrochlorbenzol

Orthonitrochlorbenzol

Dinitrochlorbenzol

Acetylsalicylic Acid

(Aspirin)

Acetphenetidid

(Phenacetin)

Phenolphthalein

Glycerophosphates

Monsanto Chemical Works

ST. LOUIS

Own and operate

COMMERCIAL ACID CO.

EAST ST. LOUIS PLANT

NEW YORK BRANCH

PLATT and PEARL STS.

Phosphate of Soda, Phosphoric Acid Paste P_2O_5

EDWARD P. MEEKER, Manufacturers' Agent, 68 Maiden Lane, New York

Phone
John 6346

Refined Coal-Tar Products

Benzol, Pure
 Benzol, 100%
 Benzol, 90%
 Benzol, 50%
 Benzol, Straw Color
 Toluol, Pure
 Toluol, Commercial
 Toluol, Straw Color
 Xylol, Pure
 Xylol, Commercial
 Solvent Naphtha
 Crude Solvent Naphtha
 Hi-Flash Naphtha
 Crude Heavy Solvent Naphtha
 No. 10 Naphtha
 Heavy Naphtha
 Pyridin, Denaturing
 Pyridin, Commercial
 Paracumaron Resin
 Heavy Solvent Oil
 Shingle Stain Oil
 Special Heavy Oil
 Special Heavy Oil, Grade 2
 Neutral Hydrocarbon Oil
 Creosote Oil
 Crude Carbolic Acid, 97-99% Straw Color
 Crude Carbolic Acid, 95% Dark
 Crude Carbolic Acid, 50% 1st Quality
 Crude Carbolic Acid, 25% 1st Quality
 Crude Carbolic Acid, 15% 1st Quality
 Crude Carbolic Acid, 50-60% 2nd Quality
 Crude Carbolic Acid, 25-30% 2nd Quality

Crude Carbolic Acid, 10-15% 2nd Quality
 Dip Oil
 Phenol, U.S.P., Natural
 Phenol, U.S.P., Synthetic
 Para-Amidophenol
 Cresol, U.S.P.
 Refined Cresylic Acid, No. 5
 Ortho-Cresol
 Meta-Para-Cresol
 Xylenols
 Resorcin, Technical
 Resorcinol, U.S.P.
 Naphthalin, Flake
 Naphthalin, Small Balls
 Naphthalin, Large Balls
 Naphthalin, Crushed
 Naphthalin, Powdered
 Naphthalin, Granulated
 Naphthalin, Rice
 Naphthalin, Lump
 Naphthalin, One-ounce Cakes
 Naphthalin, Square Tablets
 Naphthalin, Round Tablets
 Cryst Alba
 Nitronaphthalin
 Alpha-Naphthylamin
 Anthracin 80%
 Carbazol
 Phenanthrin
 Special Cresol Compound
 Disinfectants, Coefficients 2 to 16
 Phthalic Acid Anhydride

We invite inquiries for the various products listed above, but would call attention to the fact that on some of these items present heavy contract obligations make immediate offerings impossible.

Assures Quality



and Service

The *Barrett* Company
Chemical Department

17 Battery Place



New York, N. Y.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. V

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1918

No. 7

Entered as second-class matter. Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - Cable Address, "Era, New York."
CHICAGO OFFICE—123 W. Madison St.—Phone, Central 6941

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



A BINDER
FOR THIS JOURNAL

Save Your Copies

Price 75c. net Cash, postpaid.

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—

Effect Here of British Dye Merger.....	3
Advantages of Gross Sales Tax.....	3
Solving Export Trade Problems.....	4

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLES—

The Industrial Chemist.....	5
Economic Uses of Nitrogen.....	7

TRADE NEWS—

Studying Plans for Foreign Trade.....	8
Books of Trade Interest.....	9
Tax on Flavoring Extracts.....	10
Americans in British Dye Merger.....	11
Protection for War Industries.....	11
Manchester Chemical Market.....	12

MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals.....	14-15
Heavy Chemicals.....	16-17
Colors and Dyestuffs.....	18-19
Foreign Markets.....	20-21

PRICES CURRENT.....	22-28
---------------------	-------

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.....	29
--------------------------	----

Effect Here of British Dye Merger

The merger of British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein, Ltd., interests the trade here because it affects the du Pont interests and may involve a well-known New York firm who represent a Huddersfield manufacturer of world-wide reputation in the dyestuff industry. The American representative of Levinstein, Ltd., has been called to England for consultation and to form plans for after-war trade in the United States.

Levinstein stepped into the breach left open when the German colors disappeared from the English market and by extraordinary expenditures was enabled to meet the demands of the British textile trade in part, especially for the more easily made dyes, but it was found necessary to enlist the services of Swiss manufacturers of colors to fill the requirements for certain shades. Levinstein devoted their attention to khaki colors for the British soldiers' uniforms and, in spite of great handicaps, succeeded in meeting the demand. By sending supplies of intermediates to Switzerland, the British Government, after considerable delay, obtained sufficient quantities of finished colors.

British Dyes, Ltd., was established by means of a subsidy voted by the House of Commons. The original grant amounted to \$5,000,000, and in July last a further appropriation of \$5,000,000 was voted for expenditure during the year in promoting the manufacture of dyestuffs. The company was greatly handicapped by the use of a part of the Huddersfield plant for making munitions, and meantime the Swiss manufacturers have closed large contracts with British consumers of dyes for after-war supplies which will narrow the home market for British Dyes, Ltd., and force the company to seek a market abroad.

Levinstein, Ltd., absorbed the du Pont Company of America, before the merger plans were made, and it is understood that the agreement shuts the du Pont dyestuffs out of England. These facts seem to point to competition by British manufacturers in the American market, and should be kept in view by those who are interested in saving the industry from destructive trade conditions when the war ends.

Advantages of Gross Sales Tax

An amendment to the pending Revenue bill has been prepared by Senator Smoot, providing for a tax of one per cent on gross sales. This is the

principle of taxation advocated by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS in the early part of 1917 when it was foreseen that the country was facing heavy war taxes. By this method the Government would be able to raise any amount of money required, and the system is easily understood and free from complications, and the revenue easy to compute and collect.

The opponents of the plan make the plausible argument that the tax would be a tax on the consumer, because it would be passed along to the retailer by the manufacturer and the jobber. Is there any tax which the consumer is not required to pay eventually? The cost of living, the steady increase in prices which keep pace with the war taxes, seem to indicate pretty clearly that all taxes are passed along to the final purchaser in whatever form they are assessed. Why condemn a system that meets the present critical situation on a plea so specious that no one is deceived by it?

Business adjusts itself readily to certain fixed charges—insurance, rent, and uniform taxes, but the corporation tax and tax on excess profits and other complicated systems under which trade has staggered for the last two years are burdensome and costly, while a tax on gross sales is equitable and is commended by business men. The man in trade can always find out the amount of his annual sales. A tax on these sales would not disturb his business system or make unnecessary demands upon his time or that of his employees. It is a well-known fact that the resources of large and small corporations are taxed to their utmost today, in solving the problems presented by the Revenue bill now in force.

If you are in favor of simplicity in taxation, equity in its distribution and economy in its collection, support Senator Reed Smoot and his amendment by telegraphing or writing your endorsement of the gross sales amendment to the Revenue bill to the Senators and Representatives from your State.

Solving Export Trade Problems

The development of foreign trade will be the topic of discussion at the convention of the American Manufacturers Export Association to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Oct. 30 and 31. The interest which the drug, chemical, and dyestuff industries feel in this subject is demonstrated by the fact that seventy-five to one hundred firms and corporations in this line are members of the Association. The programme indicates a thorough knowledge of the problems of the exporter which need attention from practical men of broad experience and those who attend the sessions will find the papers instructive and helpful.

Financing our foreign operations, shipping problems, sales methods, trade marks, education for foreign service, trade treaties, and foreign advertising are being investigated by special committees who are gathering information from men in direct charge of the export business of represen-

tative American firms. The difficulties which they have experienced will be considered and practical methods for overcoming them will be worked out. The period of reconstruction abroad will offer unusual opportunities to American business houses, and the earlier the plans are made for participating in the trade that will then develop, the better will be the results.

Users of dyes in the textile trade are enjoying many a quiet little chuckle over the advertising of the Bayer Company. In at least one of the trade journals, even as late as the current October issue, the representatives of the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property are announcing the American control of the firm and the "only genuineness" of Bayer acetylsalicylic acid on a full page, while elsewhere in an advertisement of the Bayer Company's dye department there appears the following notice:

Sole importers of the Products manufactured by the Farbenfabriken vorm. Fried. Bayer & Co., Leven Kusen, near Cologne on the Rhine.

Doubtless this is an oversight on the part of the American controllers. And yet, in the front office at 117 Hudson Street, New York, hangs a finely framed picture of these same chemical factories on the Rhine. Is it possible for one to be so forgetful—twice, in the same place? Or possibly this is camouflage to hold the German-American trade.

PLANT FOR MAKING AMMONIUM NITRATE

The largest plant in the world for the manufacture of ammonium nitrate with which to fill high explosive shells is located at Perryville, Md. This Government plant, together with the model town of white frame buildings for employees, has all been built since March 4, 1918, and the plant itself began production on July 26, although not yet fully completed.

The plant is of reinforced concrete construction. All the buildings are permanent. It consists of two distinct operating units with a capacity of 300 tons of ammonium nitrate daily. The power house which supplies heat and power for the plant, not to mention refrigeration, has a normal capacity of 10,000 horse power, which can be forced up to 18,000 should an emergency require.

A special commission spent a month studying ammonium nitrate production in England, and on returning to the United States, evolved a plant closely resembling the British works.

Nitrate of soda for use in manufacture is received from Chile, and sulphate, the other principal ingredient of ammonium nitrate, is recovered from coke ovens and is available in ample quantities. With the two units running at full capacity, the operating force will number 1,500 men.

AUGUST EXPORT OF CHEMICALS

Among the exports from New York during August were the following products: Coal tar distillate, \$1,037,877; aniline dyes, \$509,853; other dyes, \$292,067; medicinal preparations, \$748,549; soda, caustic, \$484,598; salts of, \$292,102; other chemicals, \$2,774,642; cocoa, \$528,275; oleo oil, \$1,111,888; paraffin, \$777,985; soap, \$745,668.

The Industrial Chemist

Value of Thorough Instruction in the Fundamental Principles Before Beginning Practical Work

(Symposium continued from issue of October 16)

Importance of Fundamentals

By DR. ABRAHAM HENWOOD,
Chief Chemist, Hercules Powder Company

THE mathematicians have a phrase which applies admirably to all problems with which we may be confronted. It is their custom to speak of a set of conditions as "necessary and sufficient" for the solution of a problem. In the courses of training



DR. ABRAHAM HENWOOD

which we commonly give our prospective chemists, we have undoubtedly recognized and applied many necessary conditions but it is fairly open to question whether the conditions that have been recognized and applied are sufficient.

The purpose of a course of training is, I take it, to bring the individual into harmony with the environment in which he is to be placed and at the same time to give him the discerning power and initiative, so far as this is possible, that will lead him to react upon his environment in such a manner as to result in a more perfect fulfilment of the purpose for which it exists.

Choosing Suitable Studies

These necessary and sufficient elements of a course of training can only be determined by a careful and accurate analysis of the environment in which the individual is to be placed. Too often the content of a course of training has been determined from preconceived considerations dictated by previously existent courses or by previous experience in fields none too closely related to the particular one under consideration. The result has been that many necessary elements of the desired course have been overlooked and many unnecessary elements have been incorporated which have consumed the student's time without developing in him the type of competency desired. It has too often been assumed that the so-called "mental training" afforded by certain venerable courses is directly transferable to any desired field; a fallacy now generally recognized. A further result of this has been that the complexion of the course has not been colored by a consideration of the end in view.

These considerations apply with particular force to the courses mapped out for the training of industrial chemists and chemical engineers. The graduate of the average chemical course when he enters an industrial organization finds himself in an environment, utterly different from anything he has experienced before. He has certain elements of training which give him some degree of usefulness but he lacks many which he must

acquire by the painful and costly process of trial and error.

Practical Experience

Not even on the technical side, that having directly to do with the transformation of substances or energy, is his training sufficient, in many cases. On the scale of operation in which he has been accustomed to work he has necessarily failed to appreciate the problems introduced by a mere multiplication of scale, problems of a chemical nature as well as others connected with materials and methods of construction. It is true that he has had chemical training and also engineering training, but his chemical training has not considered the limitations imposed by engineering conditions and his engineering training has not been sufficiently influenced by chemical considerations which profoundly modify ordinary practice.

On the other hand there are other elements not having directly to do with the transformation of substances or energy which nevertheless are of first importance in the training of the industrial chemist. Moreover, it is just these subjects that are treated as of secondary importance by both student and faculty. One of the first requisites in an industrial organization is that its parts coordinate accurately and run with as little friction as possible. It is astonishing how the merely technical subjects lose the supreme position they occupied in the academic world and how the problems of human relationships assume a position of importance. This can easily be verified by reference to the experience of any technically trained man who has entered the industrial field.

Importance of Organization

In this part of the training are included such elements as business organization, corporation finance, economic and social conditions (including housing problems, sanitation, attractiveness and comfort in living conditions) in short an appreciation of the paramount importance of coordination in all branches, technical and human. The importance of the technical has been duly (perhaps unduly) emphasized, but the all-important human element which has so much to do with that greatest of all desiderata, a smooth running organization has not received the consideration it deserves at the hands of educators. Human relationships have been treated as though they were purely instinctive, which simply means that they are so complex and subtle that they have not yielded to our faint-hearted efforts to understand them. As is usual in such cases they have been labelled and ignored.

We have considered many necessary elements in the training of our industrial chemists, but it cannot be said that they are sufficient.

In pointing this out I do not wish to seem to minimize the importance of those subjects having directly to do with the transformation of substances or energy. Mathematics, physics, chemistry and, of course, language or languages, lie at the very foundation of the chemist's training. But in connection with even these subjects we must emphasize the utter futility of mere catechetical learning. The student has not fulfilled his

obligation when he has merely learned more or less perfectly a set lesson. He must arrive at a real understanding and ability to use the subject and to coordinate it with any other knowledge which may touch the problem under consideration. He is dependent on his instructors to blaze his path (with sufficient but not too obvious clearness). It is their responsibility to keep him tending in the right direction; but, beyond that, he must assume the responsibility, he must acquire the desire to do, and he must arrive at understanding by doing.

Co-operation of School and Factory

In the past there has been a lack of cooperation between the school and the industrial organization; at present this condition is undoubtedly passing away; in the future it is hoped that they will work hand in hand, the one being a continuation and fulfillment of the other.

The best course of training for the industrial chemist cannot be proposed by one man nor by one group of men. It is a problem which will require and which is worthy of the best and most active efforts of industrialists and educators. Without destroying the characteristics of the individual institutions it would seem to be entirely possible for such a group to state the "necessary and sufficient" conditions for the training of an industrial chemist.

The Chemist's Duties

By I. F. LAUCKS

Consulting Chemist, Seattle, Wash.

ANSWERING your questionnaire: (1) As to what the chemist can be for American Industry. Referring to strictly chemical industries, the object of such, as well as any other industry, is to make profits for its stockholders. If a chemist can be found who has the money-making sense, then a chemist should be in charge of such chemical industries. Otherwise, the chief chemist should be the technical head, working in close cooperation with the man who is responsible for the profits. One should serve as a balance wheel for the other, and together they can steer a course which will be successful, both technically and commercially. For industries that are not strictly chemical, the chemist acts in more of a consulting capacity, to whom problems are referred for solution.

His Duty to the Manufacturer

(2) As to what manufacturers may reasonably expect of a chemist. I would say that any man who has the true professional instinct of a chemist, if he feels his efforts are appreciated, will work with no thought of hours, for the interests of his employer. He will keep abreast of all work being done in similar lines, he will have continually in his mind the problems of how to better product, cheapen processes, or devise better ones. He may of course get too theoretical occasionally, but not often. The manufacturer must appreciate that continually in chemistry, the theory of today is the practice of tomorrow.

All this will be true of a real chemist no matter what his immediate position. He may be doing mere routine analytical work for the present, but he will not continue to do so long if he has the right stuff in him of which chemists are made. Of the man who has continued at routine chemical work for a long time, the manufacturer can expect generally no more than he can of any other skilled mechanic in his employ.

Conditions of Work

As for conditions that are most favorable to the best work of chemists, first he must feel that his efforts are appreciated (and this must be in some tangible

form). Every effort he makes must not be expected to result in some great discovery by an impatient employer. He should not be expected to know all there is to know of any subject, but on the contrary, should be given every assistance in learning. If he is relatively inexperienced he should not be turned loose too long without some guidance by others more experienced. He should have a pleasant laboratory to work in, well equipped, plenty of light and ventilation, all the library facilities the plant can afford (and extravagance in this respect is better than penury). He will oftener work overtime than undertime, and if he is the right sort, his hours can be left to his own control. If he is the wrong sort it will soon be known.

His professional pride should be encouraged, and he should be given ample opportunity for contact with others of his own profession, by attendance at chemists conventions, etc. He will do better work by having more responsibility thrust upon him rather than less, providing always lastly that his efforts are appreciated as I said before.

Dependency on Chemists

By S. W. WILEY

Of Wiley & Co., Inc., Consulting Chemists,
Baltimore, Md.

THE dependency of the American Industries on the chemist is becoming more recognized than ever before. Conditions at the present time are such that everything must be utilized and nothing wasted, and, the chemist, whether as analyst or in direct charge of the plant, is utilizing his knowledge to bring this about. While this is not an entirely new feature, it has never been used before to such an extent.

The far-seeing business man of today is using the chemist to perfect new processes and to help eliminate the bad features of old ones, or to secure substitutes for materials formerly used, but now unavailable. The chemist has helped to improve many products, and at the same time decreased costs of production. His results should be used to check up all incoming and outgoing materials, and he should be in close touch with the factory manager, and be aware of all that goes on in the plant. Too often in the past the chemist has been used for routine analyses, and not permitted to know the goal aimed for, and as a result he is not in a position to render his best service.

The chemical industry in this country has made rapid strides the past few years, owing to our being cut off from former sources of supply, and to the fact that our manufacturers are awaking to the fact that the science of chemistry as practiced here is the equal, if not superior, to that commonly supposed to be born in Hunland. If the manufacturer will go to some reputable chemist and outline fully his problems, he can expect beyond the shadow of a doubt to improve his product and make the same more uniform; to decrease costs of production, thereby insuring greater profits, and to benefit everyone as a result. There is scarcely an industry but what can secure favorable results if it will only realize the army of trained chemists in the United States at its disposal.

Procter & Gamble, soap manufacturers of Cincinnati, have offered to run the New York City garbage plant on Staten Island in order to obtain the 1,000,000 pounds of glycerin which can be produced there. Negotiations are in progress with the United States Government, also, but no decision in either case is expected for some time. The plant was operated by the Metropolitan By-Products Co., which was to pay the city \$191,000 a year, but went into bankruptcy.

Economic Uses of Nitrogen

Found in Chile Fixed in Nitrate of Soda—How Obtained from the Air

THE announcement in the Chilean Congress that Great Britain had closed a contract with Chilean nitrate companies for 1,500,000 tons of nitrate of soda for delivery this year has brought to the attention of the Shipping Board the desirability of continuing regular shipments of nitrate to the United States even after peace is declared and the war demand is ended. In spite of the large quantities brought to this country for the manufacture of munitions and for distribution to farmers at special prices, the demand is greater than the supply and the cotton fields of the South which use about 70 per cent of the fertilizers sold in the United States will need all the nitrate which it is possible to obtain. The amount purchased by England is about six months' production.

The value of nitrate as a fertilizer is demonstrated by the work of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations, New Brunswick, N. J., which has just issued a pamphlet on the subject giving the results of twenty years' experimental work with nitrate in crop production.

Result of Crop Experiments

It is shown by this work that nitrate of soda used at the rate of 100 to 160 pounds per acre on soil of medium quality, well supplied with the mineral fertilizers (phosphoric acid and potash), almost invariably increases the yield of general farm crops, potatoes and vegetables, and taking what seems to be fair prices for 1917, this increase is shown to be sufficient in nearly all cases to give a fair profit over the cost of the nitrate. It has been shown further that, unit for unit of nitrogen, the nitrate usually gives a greater increase than sulphate of ammonia or the organic sources of nitrogen.

Net increases in value varying from a few dollars to more than \$150.00 per acre have been noted, depending on the crop and the season.

In only a few cases were losses noted and in two of these nitrate of soda was used on leguminous crops.

General farm crops and hay in a 5-year rotation in field plots, gave an average annual net increase in value of about \$3.85 per acre for 160 pounds of nitrate of soda. Higher returns were secured with the same crops when grown in cylinders where conditions were more largely under control than in field experiments.

Tomatoes and other vegetables gave net increases amounting in most cases to more than \$30.00 per acre and in some cases to more than \$100.00 per acre.

For potatoes, nitrate of soda, when used in connection with phosphoric acid and potash, gave larger yields than equivalent amounts of sulphate of ammonia, tankage or fish. When the nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia were combined, the results were quite as good and in some cases better than when the nitrate was used alone.

In a five-year test with peaches, nitrate of soda gave an annual net gain of \$58.00 per acre.

Nitrate has been used with success in the cultivation of sugar cane, sugar beets, in apple orchards and for cereal crops and alfalfa.

Nitrate treated with sulphuric acid produces nitric acid which is used in nitrating cellulose, glycerin and toluol. When toluol is nitrated we have trinitrotoluol or T. N. T.

The necessity for nitrogen in order to maintain the

crops and the food supply is explained by Littell McClung in an article in the "New York Times" in which he says:

"Every plant that grows depends upon a certain amount of nitrogen in the soil around its roots. Throughout the ages nitrogen has accumulated in the soil through two agencies. One has been the lightning's flash. Every bolt of lightning burns the air in its path into oxides of nitrogen which are washed into the earth by the rain. Through the centuries millions upon millions of strokes of lightning have been doing their part to supply the plants with nitrogen vital to their existence and growth."

The writer then explains the proposed system of obtaining nitrogen from the air to supplement the supply of fixed nitrogen in the nitrate beds of Chile. He says:

Part Played By Electricity

The first effort was with the electric arc—the principle of the lightning's flash. After a survey of the water power sites of the United States by Government engineers the Mussel Shoals of the Tennessee River were selected as the place for the gigantic undertaking. Meanwhile, to meet immediate needs of war, steam plants for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen were built on the Tennessee River at Mussel Shoals. These will do their part until the vast water power project is completed. When it is finished there will be no enterprise of the kind anywhere else in the world equaling it in power and productiveness.

The Cyanamid Process

"Here either one of two—or possibly both—of the new processes for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen will be used.

"One of these is known as the cyanamid process. The first step is putting air under high pressure at low temperature. This produces liquid air with which almost magic feats are done. Then this liquid air is subject to fractional distillation; its nitrogen and its oxygen are broken apart and each gas obtained directly in pure form. The nitrogen, thus procured, is brought into contact with calcium carbide. (The discovery of calcium carbide, made from coke and lime, is in itself one of the romances of chemistry.) When the nitrogen, broken apart from the oxygen of liquid air, is brought into contact with calcium carbide in a retort at a fixed temperature there is formed cyanamid—lime nitrogen. Cyanamid is a fertilizer and has been used with splendid results. But from cyanamid, nitric acid and ammonia are obtained. With these two, obtained cheaply and in vast quantities, the possibilities are little short of dazzling.

"The other new fixation method is known as the Haber process and Government engineers are now making experiments in it."

The Society of Chemical Industry is considering candidates for the Perkin medal which is to be awarded this year. The medal is given for distinguished work in chemistry. A committee receives briefs stating the achievements of the candidates put forward and reaches a decision only after a long and critical consideration of the claims put forward by societies which may name candidates.

STUDYING PLANS FOR FOREIGN TRADE

American Manufacturers Export Association to Hold Convention in New York, Oct. 30—Shipping Problems, Finance and Sales Methods Investigated by Committee

The Annual Convention of the American Manufacturers Export Association which has been called for October 30 and 31, at the Waldorf-Astoria, will be made the medium through which the manufacturers of the country can crystalize their plans for developing the country's foreign trade after the war.

In addition to the one thousand exporting manufacturers who are members of the Association, the Convention will call into conference every other American agency interested in the development of the country's foreign trade. It is planned to invite to the Convention representatives from every Chamber of Commerce and from every trade and manufacturing association in order to secure an expression which will represent the thought of the organized industries of America upon the programme to be adopted.

The various phases of foreign trade will be canvassed in advance of the Convention by committees which will call into consultation experts in several lines in order that concrete suggestions and recommendations may be presented to the Convention for discussion and adoption. The following are the committees which have been appointed:

A Committee on Financing our Foreign Operations with Mr. Lewis Pierson of the Irving National Bank, as chairman.

A Committee on Shipping Problems with Mr. C. Andrade, Jr., of the Matlack Coal & Iron Corporation, as chairman.

A Committee on Sales Organization Abroad with Mr. John McClain of the Remington Typewriter Company, as chairman.

A Committee on Trade Marks with Mr. C. W. Beaver of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, as chairman.

A Committee on Education for Foreign Service with Mr. W. W. Nichols, of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, as chairman.

A Committee on Trade Treaties with Mr. Fred B. Whitney of the Deselektro Company, as chairman.

A Committee on Foreign Advertising.

These committees are now gathering information from every available source with a view to evolving a definite programme upon which the manufacturers of the country may unite to develop their export possibilities. The men in direct charge of the export business of representative American firms have been asked to submit data to the various committees showing what difficulties have confronted them in the past, in order that practical measures for overcoming these difficulties may be adopted.

Among the drug, chemical and dyestuff firms and corporations that will be represented at the convention are the following:

Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., American Can Co., American Chicle Co., American Cotton Oil Co., American Gum Products Co., American Mustard Co., Inc., American Sugar Refining Co., American Vanadium Co., Charles A. Anderson & Co., The Asphaltum & Chemical Products Co., Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

H. J. Baker & Bro., Baltic Chemical Co., The Barrett Co., Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co., B. Brown & Bro., Inc., Butterworth-Judson Corporation.

The Carborundum Co., Catalytic Chemical Co., Berkeley, Cal.; Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; The Chemical Co. of America, Inc.,

Commonwealth Chemical Corp., N. B. Cook Oil Corporation, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.; Crew, Levick Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.; Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.; Du Pont Fabrikoid Company, Wilmington, Del.; E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Edgertyn Aniline Corp., Edison International Corp., Elysee Olive Oil Co.

The Fairbanks Co., Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Fellows Medical Mfg. Co., E. Fougere & Co., Inc., Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc.

Harrisons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.; Hooker Electrochemical Co.

Imex Corporation, Independent Chemical Company, The Island Petroleum Co., Baltimore, Md.

Jefferson Distilling Denaturing Co., New Orleans, La.

The Lazard-Godchaux Co. of America.

McKesson & Robbins, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Maxim Munitions Corp., H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mutual Chemical Co. of America.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., N. J. Zinc Co., Nichols Copper Co.

Ossining Chemical Works, Inc., Ossining, N. Y.

Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Parke, Davis & Co., Pittsburgh Filter Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pyrene Mfg. Co.

Radium Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rosin & Turpentine Export Co.

Semet-Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; The Sherwin-Williams Co., Newark, N. J.; The Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y., Southern Cotton Oil Co., John C. Sparks, Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.; Standard Varnish Works, Swan & Finch Co., Syracuse Smelting Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.

Ulrici Medicine Co., United Lead Co.

Voss Alcohol Export Corp., Cincinnati and New York.

John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN CHEMICALS

In its August bulletin, the New York State Department of Labor, reviewing the labor situation, says: "The chemicals, oils and paint industries show a slight increase in employees over July, but a 1 per cent decline in aggregate wages. Drugs and paints, dyes and colors lost in employees, respectively, 1 and 4 per cent. Animal and mineral oil products and miscellaneous chemical products gained, respectively 1 and 2 per cent. In August, 1918, the group as a whole had 4 per cent more workers and a 25 per cent larger payroll than in August, 1917. The only decline during this period was in paints, dyes and colors which sub-group employed 9 per cent fewer workers. The loss here occurred in the manufacture of aniline dyes and art materials. The largest increase in the number of workers was one of 18 per cent in miscellaneous chemical products and is accounted for by the increased output of photographic supplies."

OPIUM SEIZURE IN PITTSBURGH

Government agents made a raid in Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, and seized more than \$50,000 worth of opium which is thought to have been smuggled from China by the way of Canada. In arresting John G. Goodman and Harry Jacobs they expressed a belief that they have taken two prominent members of an opium ring which has been operating over the entire East.

LARGE PERSONAL LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

The activity of William S. Gray, chairman of the Committee on Chemicals, Drugs, Druggists' Sundries and Allied Trades, added many very large individual subscriptions to the Liberty Loan as well as investments by patriotic firms and corporations. The members of the trades in which Mr. Gray solicited say they admire his grit. The committee was deprived of many large subscriptions through a readjustment of trades and by a ruling of the Treasury Department allocating and dividing large pledges which the drug trade formerly received in full.

In addition to the subscriptions by Dr. William H. Nichols, H. A. Metz, and others there were several subscriptions by individuals in Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., which attracted attention. Emile Pfizer, John Anderson, Geo. A. Anderson, Franklin Black, and William T. Erhart were near the top of the list. Merck & Co. subscribed \$100,000, and McKesson & Robbins \$50,000.

Other liberal subscribers were Charles L. Huisking, Inc., \$100,000; George Lueders & Co., \$50,000; Thurston & Braidich, \$25,000; Peters, White & Co., \$25,000; E. F. Drew & Co., \$25,000; Wing & Evans, Inc., \$25,000; New York Color and Chemical Co., \$25,000; Marx & Rawolle, \$25,000; White Tar Company, \$20,000; Stein, Hall & Co., \$20,000; Schieffelin & Co., \$20,000; W. H. Nichols, Jr., \$20,000; Fairchild Bros. & Foster, \$20,000; Busch, Beach & Gent, \$15,250; C. Bischoff & Co., \$15,000; Fuerst Bros. & Co., \$10,000; Thomas Edison, Inc., \$10,000; A. Klipstein & Co., \$10,000; Dye Products and Chemical Co., \$6,000; Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., \$5,000; W. F. Sykes & Co., \$5,000; James A. Campbell, \$5,000; J. C. Wiarda & Co., \$10,000; E. R. Squibb & Sons, \$50,000; Emile Pfizer, \$50,000; Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., \$100,000; Pacific Coast Borax Company, \$100,000; Norwich Pharmacal Co., \$12,150; Eli Lilly & Co., \$5,000; Lazard-Godchaux Company of America, \$5,000; Andrew C. Androvette, \$10,000; Innes, Speiden & Co., Inc., \$50,000; W. H. Hamann, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Co., \$10,000; R. W. Greeff & Co., \$15,000; John Anderson, \$85,000.

THE HERTY-PALMER CONTROVERSY

Chemists who know Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," published by the American Chemical Society, believe there is something more in the controversy between the Doctor and A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Enemy Alien Property, over the Bayer Company, than appears in the letters that have been exchanged by them. It is recalled that a professor at Columbia University was attacked by Dr. Herty for his endorsement of the Bayer Company in certain writings of which the company made use to promote its business.

When Mr. Palmer announced that the Bayer Company was entitled to the confidence of the American people and expressed the hope that the business would be supported because it had been taken over by the Government, the Doctor's ire was aroused, and the end is not reached by the reply of Mr. Palmer to Dr. Herty's attack on the company in his speech at the Chemical Exposition.

British Government offers a prize of \$10,000 for a process of making a mixture of dehydrated coal tar with mineral petroleum oils suitable for Admiralty use as fuel oil. This will be awarded to the first competitor submitting a successful process which must be capable of ready and economical application.

Books of Trade Interest

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION held at the Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18-20, 1918. 8 vo., 667 pages, cloth. New York. Issued by the Secretary.

This book contains a stenographic report of the proceedings, the discussions, the speeches at the several Group Sessions, the addresses at the banquet, together with the papers prepared in advance, a list of the delegates present, the names of the organizations and companies represented and an account of the organization of the convention held last spring in Cincinnati. The character of the proceedings is shown in the following list of topics discussed at the various group sessions; banking problems for foreign trade; initiatory problems in foreign trade; commercial education in foreign trade; co-operation in foreign trade: foreign credits and credit information; problems of smaller manufacturers and merchants; Pacific overseas trade expansion; Latin-American trade relations. All of these subjects have an important bearing upon the effort that is now being made in the direction of foreign trade promotion, and there can be no question but that the dissemination of information like that developed at the Cincinnati meeting will be of material service to those who may be called upon to formulate the country's future foreign trade policies.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN BUSINESS GUIDE. By E. T. Roe, LL.B., for twenty years U. S. District Attorney, author of "Criminal Procedure of U. S. Courts," "International Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc. 8 vo., 512 pages, cloth, \$1.75. Chicago, The John A. Hertel Co.

This book is designed to supply the merchant and others with the necessary legal and general information for the successful conduct of his business in the various mercantile fields, besides containing a collection of commercial and legal forms to enable the average person to draw up almost any kind of a business document that may be required, such as contracts, deeds, leases, mortgages, bonds, bills of sale, articles of partnership, receipts, powers of attorney, wills, etc. To this information is added a comprehensive symposium on finance, credit and commercial exchange, trade, etc., outlines of advertising, lessons in penmanship, bookkeeping and letter writing, tables relating to the census, interest, limitation and exemption laws of all the States; tables for the rapid computation of various problems with which the merchant has to deal, and a miscellaneous collection of useful information pertaining to the business and social relations of life. As a handbook of general business information this book will give the merchant many valuable hints and labor saving methods.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DRUG MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, 1918. 8 vo., 343 pages.

This volume contains the proceedings of the seventh annual meeting of the above association, held in January of the present year at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the reports of the officers and the addresses of Hon. Abram I. Elkus, Hon. Theodore E. Burton, and the Rt. Rev. Chas. S. Burch, delivered at the banquet and closing session of the organization. The reports and the addresses as a whole give even the casual reader a very good insight into the various problems confronting the drug manufacturing industries as a result of the present war, and also, how they have met the various conditions forced upon them. The association now has 47 firms and companies on its membership roll, the value of their manufactured products amounting to millions of dollars.

TAX ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Fixes Standards for Preparations Containing Alcohol—Rulings on Non-Beverage Alcohol Consolidated in New Order

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a consolidated ruling relating to the standards prescribed for determining the liability to special tax of manufacturers of and dealers in flavoring extracts, soda water syrups, etc., containing alcohol, and alcoholic compounds containing medicinal ingredients, and the right of such persons to the use of non-beverage alcohol.

For the manufacturer of and dealer in an alcoholic medicinal compound to be exempt from special tax, a preparation must conform to the following standards:

First—Alcohol: The preparation must contain no more alcohol than is necessary for the legitimate purposes of extraction, solution or preservation.

Second—Medicaments: As the minimum dosage each liquid ounce of the completed preparation must carry in it approximately an average U. S. P. dose for an adult of some drug or drugs of recognized therapeutic value, either single or in compatible combination.

Preparations such as aromatic elixirs, tincture of aromatica and similar preparations which are used by physicians and pharmacists, principally as vehicles, even though potable, may be sold in good faith for legitimate uses without payment of special tax, provided they are made in conformity with the U. S. P. or N. F.

Alcoholic solutions of Jamaica ginger must always be made in accordance with the process and comply with the standards of the U. S. P.

It is not sufficient for a manufacturer claiming exemption from special tax liability to show that a given quantity of drugs was used. The burden is on him to see that the finished product does, in fact, conform to the prescribed standard.

Apothecaries are allowed to carry distilled spirits and wine in stock and use them in the preparation of tinctures and other U. S. P. preparations, and in the compounding of bona fide prescriptions, without paying special tax. Neither will apothecaries be charged with liability to special tax on account of the sale in quantities not exceeding one pint of alcohol for bathing or antiseptic purposes, provided it is compounded prior to sale, but not in bulk or in advance of orders, in such manner as to make it unfit for use as a beverage.

Apothecaries who make sales of alcoholic liquors, not compounded in such manner as to render them unfit for beverage purposes, even though under physicians' prescription and for purely medicinal purposes, will be held liable to tax.

Persons who manufacture or deal in alcoholic medicinal preparations, flavoring extracts, etc., even though made in accordance with standards prescribed, if sold under certain circumstances warranting belief that they are to be used as a beverage, are liable to special tax, regardless of what other ingredients the preparations may contain.

The use of non-beverage alcohol for the manufacture of medicinal preparations, flavoring extracts, etc., is permitted in any event only under the same conditions and subject to the same restrictions as govern the manufacture and sale of the same preparations without payment of special tax.

Where non-beverage alcohol is used in the manufacture of U. S. P. or N. F. preparations such as aromatic elixirs, tincture of aromatica, etc., the container must bear a label stating the fact.

When it is desired to use non-beverage alcohol in making a flavoring extract for the production of which no specific standard or process has been prescribed the manufacturer must furnish, in duplicate, the data required with respect to alcoholic medicinal compounds, not conforming to the U. S. P. or N. F. Samples of the product will be required when doubt exists as to the non-beverage character of the same.

This Treasury decision supersedes T. D. 1843, which was a restatement and condensation of decisions numbered, respectively, 1251, 1255, 1358 and 1514. Certain matter which has been added is based principally upon Treasury decisions 2576 and 2699 relating more particularly to the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917, and the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1917, covering distilled spirits. The latest list of preparations for the sale of which special tax is required is published in T. D. 2544.

Manufacturers of flavoring extracts who do not pay special tax must comply with the standards prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. If no standard has been prescribed, liability to special tax will be regarded as incurred on account of the manufacture of flavoring extracts, as well as of essences, soft drinks, syrups, etc., if the finished product contains more alcohol than is necessary to cut the oils or extracts, the desired active principles, and hold them in solution.

Section 3246, R. S., as amended by the Act of March 3, 1915, (T. D., 2179), exempts manufacturing chemists or flavoring extract manufacturers from special tax liability for recovering tax-paid alcohol or spirituous liquors from dregs or marc of percolation or extraction if such recovered alcohol or spirituous liquor be again used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts. The use of alcohol, so recovered in any other manner than that prescribed by the statute, without payment of special tax, will not be permitted.

Section 3246 also exempts apothecaries "as to wines or spirituous liquors which they use exclusively in the preparation or making up of medicines."

ACCUSED OF UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—Declaring that they entered the markets at Philadelphia and Atlantic City with bids for animal fat and other commodities which were prohibitive to small competitors and which were calculated and designed to, and did, tend to destroy certain small competitors in those areas, the Federal Trade Commission has ordered the American Agricultural Chemical Company, of Connecticut, with a branch in New York City, and the Brown Company, Inc., of Trenton, N. J., manufacturers of fertilizers, to discontinue their practice of purchasing or offering to purchase raw materials at prices unwarranted by trade conditions and so high as to be prohibitive to small dealers.

The commission found that the capital stock of the Brown Company, Inc., is entirely owned by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and that the practice complained of had resulted in great injury to small competitors in the city of Philadelphia and in Atlantic City. Under an agreement made by the two companies with the commission, no testimony was introduced to support the practice.

The Mo-Ark Oxygen Company, Fort Smith, Ark., is considering plans for the establishment of a new local plant for the manufacture of hydrogen.

PROTECTION FOR WAR INDUSTRIES

Members of the chemical trade in New York say they have no apprehension that the bottom will drop out of the market for sulphuric acid and caustic soda, largely used in the manufacture of munitions if the war should end quickly. While the production naturally is far above that of peace times, they point to the fact that stocks are used as soon as manufactured and none would be left over to glut the market. By reason of the large number of plants necessary to supply the demand made by the war, a number of these have been financed by the Government and it is felt that Washington will find some way to utilize them.

Prices are not so far above those of normal times, manufacturers say, and these could readily be readjusted to suit the trade.

An official of the General Chemical Co. said on the subject:

"Some Senator recently in Washington remarked pertinently that we lack preparation for peace just the same as we did for war, and that time should be taken by the forelock in this respect. As I remember he suggested that a bill be introduced to guard the various trade interests which have played such a large part in the winning of the war.

"Some manufacturers already have looked forward to the time when the articles which they have been making in abnormal quantities must be discarded, and the plants turned to other purposes. Among these are the du Ponts, who make powder. Factories formerly used for producing caustic soda and sulphuric acid can be utilized for making dyes."

MEDICAL SUPPLIES WANTED FOR ARMY

The Field Medical Supply Depot of the United States Army is asking for bids on certain chemicals needed for army use. As a requisite, all chemicals must be strictly chemically pure and if listed in Krauch's "Chemical Reagents, Their Purity and Tests," must conform to the standard therein prescribed.

Sealed proposals must be in the office in Washington before October 28; bids must be submitted in duplicate and bidders must state whether or not they will allow a cash discount for prompt payment of invoices. All bids should quote prices F. O. B. cars or F. A. S. wharf (at the option of the Government), in the city in which contractor's works are located.

Among the chemicals asked for are 8,000 bottles acetic acid, glacial, U. S. P., 1 lb. in g. s. b., well waxed; 17,500 cartons agar-agar, prime white, in shreds for culture media, 1 lb. in carton; 6,000 bottles cedar wood oil, for immersion objectives, (optical rotation of 1.515), 1 oz. in c. s. b.; 10,000 vials eosin, water soluble, yellowish, 10 gm. in screw cap vial; 10,000 vials fuchsin, basic, 10 gm. in screw cap vial; 15,000 vials gentian violet, 10 gm. in screw cap vial.

Some of the chemicals are asked for at an earlier date. Proposals for these must be in the office at Washington by October 26. On this list are 200 bottles amyl alcohol, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in bottle; 200 bottles celoiden shreds, 1 oz. in bottle.

PROFITS OF DRUGGISTS' SYNDICATE

The American Druggists Syndicate has announced its consolidated income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, as follows: Gross profits, \$2,291,328; expenses and taxes, \$1,876,839; net profit, \$414,489. The consolidated statement for the six months ended June 30, 1918, is as follows: Gross profits, \$1,137,602; expenses and taxes, \$904,642; net profits, \$232,960.

AMERICANS IN BRITISH DYE MERGER

Terms on Which the du Pont Company of America Is Taken Over—Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd., of New York Represent British Dyes, Ltd., in the United States

The announcement of the arrival in London of Edgar Levinstein, of Boston, the American representative of Levinstein, Ltd., of Manchester, England, has aroused unusual interest in the dyestuffs industry in this country, because of the reports of the merger of Levinstein, Ltd., and British Dyes, Ltd. There are other American interests which will be affected when the plans are carried to completion. Read, Holliday & Co. of Huddersfield, England, who are now controlled by British Dyes, Ltd., are represented in New York by Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd., of 160 Franklin street, and James Turner, the manager of the American company, is a brother of Joseph Turner, active head of Read, Holliday & Co., of England.

There must be taken into consideration, also, the fact that Levinstein, Ltd., took over the du Pont Company of America before the merger with British Dyes, Ltd., had taken shape, and the effect upon this company vitally interests du Pont stockholders here. At a special meeting of British Dyes, Ltd., in June last, J. Falconer, chairman of the Board of Directors, explained the purchase in these words:

"Another point is the agreement between Messrs. duPont and Messrs. Levinstein. There is mutual restriction of trade for ten years, and, roughly speaking, Messrs. Levinstein undertook not to carry on business in the United States. But Messrs. Levinstein was left free to trade throughout the British Empire. If the du Pont agreement was effected it would apply to the amalgamated concerns and include British Dyes, and each would get the benefit of the discoveries of the others.

"Included in good will payable to Messrs. Levinstein is a sum to be paid in respect of taking over a company called the du Pont Company in America, which has hitherto limited itself to explosives but has now decided to go in for dyestuffs. The sum to be paid in cash is £250,000, spread over ten years. The stock of the companies is to be taken at market price. British Dyes stock was taken at cost, and I think that stocks of the companies should be so taken."

Levinstein (Ltd.) have completely transformed their old works at Blackley and have expanded over 90 acres of ground. They are making oleum, nitric acid, ice, in short all their working materials, and, in addition to the Ellesmere Port Works, have acquired the old aniline dye works of Claus and Ree at Clayton, an ice plant in Manchester, and other important feeders to their main establishment. Their production of artificial indigo is now very large and is constantly growing. Failing a necessary material they have evolved an entirely new process for the manufacture of the intermediate for the production of indigo, a most encouraging scientific achievement, says the London "Times." All branches of dyeing are now supplied from Blackley, and additions are constantly made to an already wide range of color. The latest is a new vat blue of the indanthrene type and a chrome blue which gives the yellow nitric acid spot characteristic of indigo.

The plant of the United Piece Dye Works, Nyack, N. Y., recently acquired by the American Aniline Products Company, is now engaging in the manufacture of khaki and navy blue dyes for the Government.

THE MANCHESTER CHEMICAL MARKET

In a review of conditions in the chemical market in Manchester, England, Sir S. W. Royse & Co., Ltd., says:

There was a steady inquiry during September and some considerable business has been placed. Consumers are showing more confidence in covering their requirements well forward. Sulphate of copper has been in fair demand for the home trade, but the inquiry for export is only moderate. Green copperas is selling freely, especially that made from acid. Phosphate of soda is very strong and contracts are being made for delivery well into next year. Tartaric acid and cream of tartar continue in request and some good quantities of the former have been booked for next year's delivery at full figures. Citric acid has just advanced and is very firm. Arsenic is moving off better and sales are reported for forward delivery at full rates. Acetates of lead continue in short supply—in fact, are almost unobtainable—owing to the difficulty in securing acetic acid. Nitrate of lead is offering in only moderate quantities.

Yellow prussiates of potash and soda are flat with little demand. Carbonate of potash has only a fair inquiry, but stocks are low and the price remains steady. Any supplies of Montreal potashes are quickly taken up owing to the uncertainty as to future importations. Liquid carbolic acid is in better request, but export licenses are being granted sparingly. Oxalic acid is steady. Makers of alum and sulphate of alumina have advanced their prices further, and, with production under Government control, there are few resale parcels offering. Muriate of ammonia and salamoniac are firm at the advanced prices but there is no change in the position as regards export licenses for these articles. Bleaching powder is now controlled and the price fixed at £15 per ton, rails makers works.

There is a steady inquiry for caustic soda and the price is a little higher. Ammonia alkali has an increased demand. Soda crystals are in fair request. The market for benzoles and toluol continues without change, supplies being readily absorbed by official requirements. Solvent naphtha is in moderate demand with good quantities offering. Creosote is unchanged. There is a fair demand for crude carbolic acid with little obtainable. Pitch continues firm and business has been done for export at improved prices; for the home trade, however, very little business is passing. In sulphate of ammonia, supplies are taken up as fast as produced at fixed prices; for export, business is practically nil.

By the distribution of the consignment of American maize starch brought over by the British Government, consumers in the textile trade are well supplied for the present.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.	103	105	Int. Agricul. pf.	57½	59½
Am. Cot. Oil.	43	44	Int. Salt.	53	58
Am. Cyan.	30	35	K. Solvay	155	175
Am. Cy. pf.	60	65	Merrimac	97	99
Am. Linseed	41½	41¾	Mulfrd Co.	55	60
Am. Malt	3	3¾	Mutual Co.	150	..
Barrett Co.	104	106	Niag. A. pf.	87	92
By. Prod. Co.	113	116	Nat. A. & C.	17	20
Casein Co.	40	..	N't A. & C. pf. ....	..	70
Day Chem. ....	..	34	Penn. Salt.	80	84
Distillers' Secur. ..	47½	47½	Rollin Ch. ....	..	70
Dow Chem.	225	..	Rol. Ch. pf.	90	100
Dow Ch. pf.	96	..	Semet S.	170	180
Elec. Bich.	140	150	Smith Ag. C.	175	185
Fed. Chem. ....	..	90	Solv. Proc.	220	..
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Free Tx. nw.	30	32	Un. Drug	72½	76
Gen. Chem.	170	180	U. S. Indus. Alco.	105½	106
Grasselli	170	..	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	109¾	110
H'k Electro.	75	85	Va.-Car. Chem.	56½	57¾
H'k Elec. pf. ....	..	..	

News of Companies

The City Council, Honey Grove, Tex., has had plans prepared for the erection of a new municipal hypochlorite disinfecting plant.

The General Chemical Company has filed plans for the construction of a new two-story plant at Laurel Hill, L. I., to cost approximately \$35,000.

The new building to be erected at the plant of the Standard Chemical & Oil Company, Troy, Ala., will replace Mill No. 2 recently destroyed by fire.

The Standard Oil Company, Jersey City, N. J., has taken out a building permit for the construction of a new one-story concrete tank house at its works at Caven Point, to cost \$12,000.

The Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., has leased the entire Searles Lake, Searles, Cal., to a number of large companies which propose to erect plants for the reduction of potash from brine.

The Air Reduction Company, 120 Broadway, New York, is planning for the establishment of a new plant on a site recently acquired at Richmond, Va., for the manufacture of oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene gas, etc.

Fire, on October 14, damaged the plant of the Van Dyke Chemical Company, 57 Wilkinson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., to the extent of approximately \$10,000. The fire was caused by the vapor from an overheated still.

Contract has been awarded by the American Cellulose & Chemical Company, Ltd., New York, to the George A. Fuller Company, for the construction of its proposed new plant at Cumberland, Md., to cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Semet-Solvay Company, Syracuse, N. Y., the following directors were elected: E. L. Pierce, H. H. S. Handy, J. G. Hazard, E. C. Witherby, C. T. Boynton, W. B. Cogswell, E. D. Winkworth, Nathan L. Miller, and A. W. Hudson.

Dicks-David Co., Inc., manufacturers of aniline dye-stuffs, New York, have opened a southern office in the Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C., in charge of Ben R. Dabbs, as southern manager. Mr. Dabbs was formerly manager of the Atlanta, Ga., office of the National Aniline & Chemical Co.

The will of Frederick R. Hamett, Philadelphia, Pa., former vice-president and general manager of the Crew-Levick Company of that city, and formerly president of the Darby, Media and Chester Street Railway Company, has been probated. Mr. Hamett left an estate valued at \$130,000 to members of his family.

Failure of the Government authorities in charge of the new nitrate plant near Cincinnati to obtain 3,000 men for construction work has resulted in plans to force men engaged in non-essential work, or no work at all, to take employment at the plant. The city council has been asked to pass an ordinance providing for 36 hours work a week by all citizens.

Trade Notes and Personals

W. W. Jones, formerly manager of the New York office of Frederick Stearns & Co., has accepted the appointment of manager of the Essential Oil and Gum Department of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., No. 21 Burling Slip, New York. He assumed his duties on Monday, October 7.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Printers' Roller Company, New York, and the Miller-Cooper Ink Company, Kansas City, Mo., to discontinue the practice of giving to employees of their customers gratuities such as liquor, cigars, meals, theater tickets, etc., in order to influence the purchase of their products.

The Federal Trade Commission has just issued a complaint against the De Miracle Chemical Company, of New York, makers of depilatories and toilet articles, charging that the concern has refused to sell to dealers who insist upon reselling at their own price. A hearing will be held by the commission, beginning November 27.

Opium valued at \$10,000, representing seizures of the entire Government narcotic staff for a month, is missing from the Treasury storerooms. Eight boxes, each containing fifty pounds of the drug, were hauled to the Treasury storerooms recently from the public health headquarters. A day or two later several boxes were missing.

The New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry is working under difficulties with two essential officers in the Government service. Charles E. Skoles, chairman, now Major Skoles, is in the Ordnance Department, and Allen Rogers, the secretary of the New York Section, now Major Rogers, is in the Chemical Warfare Service.

The General Chemical Company of New York has contracted with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., engineers and contractors, for the erection of a plant at McComas and Race streets, Baltimore, at a cost of \$155,000. The building is to cover a space 211.6 by 153 feet, and will be of steel, brick and concrete, with a cement tile roof. It will be three stories high.

The Glass Specialty Company, 132 High Street, Newark, N. J., manufacturer of hospital glassware, vials, medicine tubes, syringes, etc., has acquired a building at 235-37 Plane street, and has commenced extensive improvements and the remodeling of the structure for the establishment of a new plant for the manufacture of its specialties. A large portion of the output of the new works will be for Government service.

The trade was greatly interested in the return of F. C. Teipel to the conservative house of Dana & Co., with whom he was associated when he first came to this country from England. Mr. Teipel was trained in salesmanship in the offices of the London Gas, Light and Coke Company, and made a reputation soon after he came here by his expeditious method of handling business. He built up a large chemical trade by persistency and prompt action in handling deals and is said to get the business because of these methods.

MOTIVE BEHIND CARBOLIC ACID PLOT

The announcement of the Alien Enemy Custodian that Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Heinrich F. Albert and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, organized the Chemical Exchange Association in 1915, with the aid of Dr. George Simon, of the Heyden Chemical Works, and Richard Kny, father-in-law of Dr. Simon, in order to buy up all the carbolic acid available, and prevent its use in making picric acid, thereby limiting the shipments of munitions to the Allies, was received with some scepticism in the New York chemical trade.

The account given out by the Alien Enemy Custodian and telegraphed from Washington to the daily newspapers said that when it became apparent that carbolic acid was a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of high explosives, Thomas A. Edison invented a synthetic carbolic acid, of which the American Oil & Supply Company of Newark became the selling agent. Comparatively little carbolic acid was purchasable at that time. Dr. Schweitzer immediately set out to control this supply, and on June 22, 1915, entered into a contract with the American Oil & Supply Company, whereby this company agreed to ship 6,000 pounds of carbolic acid each working day, from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915, and 4,000 pounds a day from January 1, 1916, to March 31, 1916.

On June 30, 1915, Dr. Schweitzer entered into a contract with the Heyden Chemical Works, of which George Simon, a German subject, was the manager, whereby Schweitzer agreed to deliver all of the carbolic acid received from the American Oil & Supply Co. to the Heyden works at Garfield, N. J., the Heyden company agreeing to increase its facilities and convert the carbolic acid into salicylic acid. Schweitzer was given an option whereby he might have the carbolic acid also converted into sodium salicylate, methyl salicylate and salol.

The best informed men in the acid market, when asked about the probability of Dr. Schweitzer being able to corner the market, pointed out the fact that the United States was producing from 35 tons to 50 tons of carbolic acid daily, more than 100,000 pounds at the maximum capacity, and Dr. Schweitzer's agreement with the American Oil and Supply Co. called for only 6,000 pounds a day. It was the general opinion that Dr. Schweitzer made the deal for the profit there was in it. Richard Kny told the New York representative of the Alien Enemy Custodian that the net profit was \$816,000 which was divided equally between himself and Dr. Schweitzer.

MILTON BIRCH DEAD

Milton Birch, vice-president and treasurer of the Westmoreland Chemical and Color Company since December, 1910, died last week after a brief illness. The Westmoreland Chemical and Color Company succeeded the S. P. Wetherill Company, which concern was successor to S. P. Wetherill and G. D. Wetherill, Jr., who started in business in 1872. Mr. Birch entered their employ in 1878 and in 1883 was instrumental in organizing the limited stock company which succeeded the original partnership. Mr. Birch was one of the young men delegated to start the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, afterwards the Lehigh Zinc Company and now part of the New Jersey Zinc Company.

The State Industrial Commission of the New York Department of Labor announces that the third Industrial Safety Congress of New York will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., December 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this year, and extends a cordial invitation to manufacturers to take part in the meetings.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

DRUG PRICES TENDING UPWARD

Acetphenetidin, Camphor and Asafoetida Higher—Sarsaparilla and Arnica Flowers Easier—Nitrate of Silver Lower—Price of C. P. Glycerin Fixed

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

Stocks in First Hands

Advanced

Acetphenetidin, \$1	Codeine, Alkaloid, Sulphate, 40c@50c
Asafoetida Gum, \$1.10	Elm Bark, Grinding, 2c
Blood Root, 7c	Ergot, 5c
Camphor, Japanese, Refined, \$1	Linden Flower, With Leaves, 6c
Camphor Oil, Japanese, White, 1c	Mustard Seed, 1/2c@1c
Celery Seed, 2 1/2c	Sassafras Oil, 25c
Cocoa Butter, 1 1/4c@4c	

Declined

Arnica Flowers, 2c	Oak Bark, White, 1c
Balsam Copaiba, 1c	Pepper Singapore, White, 1/2c
Coriander Seed, Mogador, 1c	Saccharin, U.S.P., \$4
Ginger, Japan, 1/4c	Saffron Flowers, Valencia, 50c
Mace, Banda, 1c	Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican, 7c

The demand for preparations used in checking the spread of influenza caused advances in the price of camphor, acetphenetidin, and asafoetida gum. The shortage of crude camphor in Japan restricts production of refined camphor in the United States. At the close domestic refined prices were strictly nominal in the absence of offerings.

Crude drugs attracted considerable attention, but shortage of stocks and high prices restricted business materially. Arnica flowers declined. Advances were recorded for blood root and mandrake root owing to scant stocks and a good demand, while sarsaparilla was lowered because of ample supplies and free offerings.

The demand for herbs, seeds and leaves is broadening, with interest centered on celery seed. The steamer Elswick Hall already partly loaded has been commandeered by the French Government.

Brown mustard seed is in active demand, and with stocks nearly depleted an advance is expected.

Essential oils developed some sharp upward price revisions due to a large demand for the treatment of influenza, which affected oils of peppermint, eucalyptus and other varieties.

Both soluble and insoluble saccharin are lower, owing to increased selling competition, accumulation of stocks, and lack of demand. Toward the close leading eastern refiners of C. P. glycerin advanced prices in accordance with advices from Washington fixing the price of C. P. glycerin for October-November at 58c a pound in drums.

Acetphenetidin—Prices scored a rise of \$1 a pound, brought about by the increased demand due to the influenza epidemic. Sellers are now asking from \$4.95 @ \$5 a pound.

Asafoetida Gum—A further material decrease in stocks and an active demand, resulted in an advance of \$1.10. Holders are now asking \$2.00@\$2.95 for whole gum and \$3@53.05 a pound for powdered. The rise in prices was partly due to large inquiries created by the influenza epidemic and partly to light stocks.

Blood Root—Prices advanced 7c a pound, owing to larger demand and dwindling stocks. Sellers are quoting 66c@69c a pound with offerings limited mostly to small quantities.

Camphor, Japanese Refined—The influenza epidemic stimulated the demand and is depleting supplies rapidly. Sellers are asking \$1 higher to \$3.50@\$3.90, and some are demanding \$4 a pound for 2 1/2-pound slabs. Owing to the output of makers being sold chiefly to the Government, offerings are decidedly light.

Camphor Oil—In response to advices from Japan noting a marked scarcity of crude camphor and a notable rise in prices, quotations here for the oil closed decidedly stronger. Holders of Japanese white oil are asking 24c@25c a pound, while most sellers are naming over 25c.

Camphor, Refined—Owing to refiners being unable to fill orders prices are still rising. The market is controlled by resellers.

Celery Seed—Prices were advanced 2 1/2c to 65c@75c a pound based on the smallness of supplies and lack of arrivals from abroad.

Cloves—Prices were maintained owing to a renewed demand from domestic and export buyers, and scant supplies. Offerings included 200 bales of Zanzibar at 46 1/2c@47c and lots of 50 bales of amboynas at 59 1/2c @60c a pound.

Cocoa Butter—Smaller supplies resulted in higher quotations for butter in boxes. Recent light arrivals from abroad also stimulated the upward trend of prices and sellers raised quotations 1 1/2c to 40 1/2c@41c a pound for fingers in cases, and 4c to 35c@35 1/2c a pound for supplies in bulk.

Codeine and Salts—Manufacturers raised prices for codeine alkaloid 50c and for codeine sulphate 40c an ounce. Other salts were advanced proportionally. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery, and are quoting on the basis of \$10.65 for alkaloid and \$8.50 an ounce for sulphate lots of 100 ounces in bulk. The advance has been influenced solely by the strength of opium.

Epsom Salt, U. S. P.—Inquiries from both domestic and export buyers are increasing. Sellers are quoting 3 1/4c a pound. Sales for export were reported, comprising supplies in kegs at a slight premium.

Ergot—In response to a larger demand, and a decided scarcity of both Russian and Spanish supplies, due to lack of shipping space, prices were advanced 5c a pound. Holders are quoting \$1.90@@\$1.95 a pound, while some are demanding \$2.

Formaldehyde—Leading producers are still sold ahead. Makers are quoting 16 1/4c a pound for supplies in barrels f. o. b. works. Scattered small resale lots are available at 16 1/2c@16 3/4c a pound for prompt delivery from works.

Glycerin, C. P.—Prices for chemically pure glycerin have been fixed for the balance of the year at 58c for October-November and 56c a pound for December delivery, through an agreement entered into by the Soap Makers' Committee with the Food Administrator. Toward the close of the market Eastern refiners on receipt of advices from Washington fixing the price of C. P. glycerin for October-November at 58c a pound in drums, advanced prices to this figure.

Haarlem Oil—The demand continues steady, but trading is retarded by the smallness of stocks, due to lack of arrivals from abroad. Sellers are quoting \$8.45 @ \$9 per gross for supplies in bottles.

Hydrogen Peroxide—The market closed stronger in response to larger inquiries for supplies for treatment of the influenza. Holders are quoting U. S. P. supplies covering 10 gross lots on the basis of \$7.50 per gross for 4-ounce bottles.

Menthol, Japanese—The demand is fairly active but no further price changes have occurred. Sellers continue to name \$5.75@ \$6 a pound. The primary market is quoting above spot prices here, and the local market is likely to advance.

Mustard Seed—An active demand caused additional price advances. Holders of California brown seed raised prices 1c to 30c@30½c, and for Bombay supplies ½c to 22½c@23c a pound. Lack of cargo space at primary points and transportation facilities from the Pacific Coast continue to strengthen the statistical position.

Peppermint Oil—Trade is practically at a standstill, owing to the abnormally high prices asked by oil producers in the west. Should recent reports be confirmed as to the damage to crops, further sharp advances are not improbable. Prices quoted by local handlers are more or less nominal at \$5@ \$5.30 a pound in bulk, and from \$6@ \$6.50 a pound in bottles.

Quinine Sulphate—As a result of makers being materially behind in their deliveries on outstanding orders, due to the continued influx of new orders, the market is strong. Second hands reported sales at \$1.15 an ounce. Domestic makers are quoting on the basis of 90c an ounce for sulphate in lots of 100 ounces in tins.

Saccharin—The demand is inactive and prices failed to make any appreciable recovery from the recent low levels recorded. Buyers continue to hold aloof pending developments. Towards the close offerings included soluble at \$19@ \$19.50 and insoluble at \$17@ \$17.50 a pound, showing a decline of \$4 a pound.

Sassafras Oil—Because of the high cost of sassafras root and leaves in the primary markets, and the scant supply of oil here, prices advanced sharply. Sellers are quoting 25c higher to \$2.45@ \$2.70 a pound, while artificial oil is held at 9c higher to 50c@52c a pound, as to brand.

Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican—Prices declined sharply as a result of a lack of demand and increased offerings at price concessions. Parcels offered at 35c and even lower met with few sales. Quotations at the close were 33c@38c a pound, showing a net loss of 16c a pound.

Tonka Beans—Stocks are adequate to meet all requirements and prices closed firm under a steady demand. Full supplies are due to the inability of exporters to obtain export licenses. Sellers are naming \$1@ \$1.10 a pound.

Turpentine, Venice, True—With the continued extreme scarcity of supplies the trend of the market is upward. Offerings are very light and holders are asking \$5.50 a pound. Lack of arrivals from abroad due to scarcity of freight space curtails stocks here.

GEORGE L. DOUGLASS DEAD

George L. Douglass, former general counsel of the Proprietary Association, and frequently a speaker at drug association meetings, is dead at the age of 65. He was well known in Washington. In 1892 he was prominent in Kansas politics.

Mr. Douglass was born in Pennsylvania, and educated at Columbian University, Washington. He was in the Department of Justice for a time. He went to Kansas while a young man and in 1896 moved to Chicago.

Treasury Decisions

Board of General Appraisers

In a decision handed down last week by the Board of United States General Appraisers it is held:

1. The ascertainment of whether naphthalene falls within the provisions of section 500, group 1 or group 2 of the Act of September 8, 1916, requires an accurate scientific test as to the solidifying point, and if it has a solidifying point of 79 degrees centigrade or more it is dutiable as provided therein.

2. The tests to ascertain such fact are strictly scientific, as only by such methods can the true solidifying point be known.

3. In this case, the subject of this decision, the instruments used, and the method pursued by the Government analyst conformed to the scientific process necessary to accurately ascertain the solidifying point.

The merchandise at issue consisted of naphthalene, imported in the name of F. B. Vandegrift & Co., of Philadelphia. It was assessed with duty at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound under the provisions thereof in sections 500 and 501, Group 2, Act of September 8, 1916. It was contended by the protestants that the merchandise was free of duty under Group 1 of the same act. The fact at issue was whether or not the importation under consideration had a solidifying point over or under 79 degrees Centigrade.

After reviewing the facts in the case Judge Sullivan finds that duty was correctly assessed at the 15 per cent ad valorem rate, thereby overruling the contention for free entry.

Creosote carbonate and oleo oil are the subject of protests forwarded to the Board of United States General Appraisers during the week. The creosote carbonate, consisting of a medicinal preparation in packages of less than 2½ pounds gross weight, was assessed with duty at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 17 of the tariff act of 1913 for medicinal compounds or preparations. Claims are made in protest for classification as a chemical and medicinal compound, not specially provided for, with duty at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 5; or, for classification as a nonenumerated, manufactured article, with duty at the same rate (15 per cent ad valorem) under paragraph 385.

The oleo oil, produced by expression from a high grade tallow known as premier jus, was assessed at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 44 as animal oil, not specially provided for. Free entry is claimed under either paragraph 498, as a vegetable oil and tallow, not chemically compounded, not specially provided for, or under paragraph 562 as oleo stearin.

On the authority of the case of McEnany vs. United States, merchandise classified as distilled oil at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 46, tariff act of 1913, is now claimed dutiable as acetone at 1 cent per pound under paragraph 3.

Customs Decision

Treasury Decision 37728 of July 29 has been amended by striking out that portion of the last paragraph which directs the shipment of opium preparations by mail, if not over 4 pounds. This comes as a result of advice from the Postmaster General that section 217 of the criminal code prevents shipment of opium and its derivatives through the mails.

MEETING OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

The first meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society was attended by about 100. Preceding the meeting a portrait of the late Charles M. Hall, presented to the Chemists' Club, was unveiled. C. D. Snow and C. D. Hopkins, both of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, spoke on various activities of the bureau.

Dr. E. R. Pickrell, special agent of the bureau, emphasized the value of the important chemical census now being compiled. The census is to cover the year prior to the war. The speaker made a suggestion—that of an appendix which would make an analysis of about 4,000 import entries of chemicals obtained from thousands of invoices at custom houses throughout the United States. Such entries would be subject to study by the Geological Survey and the Department of Agriculture with the view of making it possible for this country to assume a place of preeminence in chemicals.

French chemists have discovered that coating the interior of containers with aluminum paint will prevent the accumulation of deposits that often come from hard water.

Heavy Chemical Markets

GOVERNMENT TAKING BULK OF ACIDS

Sal Ammoniac Supplies Depleted By Heavy Demand For Product for War Purposes—Caustic Soda in Strong Domestic Demand

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

Stocks in First Hands

Advanced

Sal Ammoniac, gray, 3c lb. Bleaching Powder, 1/2c lb.
Granulated, white, 3 1/2c lb.

Declined

Chlorate of Sodium, 1c lb.

So great is the Government demand for acids and chemicals that quotations for many of the products, dealers assert, are wholly nominal. A specific case of this kind is the 99 per cent white variety of sal ammoniac. The entire production is said to be taken for war purposes. While the price of this product in the local spot market is 27c to 28c per pound, there is little or none available.

There is little change in acid quotations as the Government has fixed prices for nearly all of them, and is the heaviest consumer. This is true also of many heavy chemicals. Muriatic acid manufacturers say that supplies are inadequate to meet the exceptionally heavy demand.

Firmness is the term used to describe the market for the alkali products. The demand for soda ash is said to be heavy and the call for caustic soda for home consumption is so pronounced that there is little left for export purposes. Hints that peace may not be long delayed have rather unsettled the market so far as consumers are concerned and they are demanding the insertion of clauses in new contracts to protect them against a drop in price.

Acids—Little activity is shown in salicylic although prices are considered extremely low for the product, the 99 per cent being quoted at from 80c to 90c. Dealers assert that some grades of lactic can still be had, but that there are no supplies of the others. Manufacturers of sulphuric are "up in the air" because of the ruling by the Government. Prices remain steady in acetic.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Offerings are reported to be scarce, although the demand continues as heavy as ever. Quotations for the low grade have advanced somewhat, as the price at the close was \$3.60 instead of \$3.50, and ranging to \$3.75. This is for the product in barrels or kegs.

Bichromate of Soda—The price for this product is somewhat stiffer, and the quotation is now given as 22c to 24 1/2c, although one dealer was asking 23c for spot material. There is said to be an improvement in the demand.

Caustic Soda—Prices are still \$5.40 to \$5.50 for the ground material; \$4.40 to \$4.50 at the works. Little or none is held for export purposes, because the domestic demand is so great, it is stated in the trade. Although business is irregular as a rule, prices hold steady.

Soda Ash—Activity still continues in the trading in the New York market, contrary to expectations, and there is practically no change in quotations. Sales have been made in single bags at \$2.65@2.70 ex-ware-

house, and \$3.20 ex-store. Dense ash in bags brought \$3.85 which was the price demanded for that in barrels. In New York barrel material is quoted at \$3.30, and in Chicago at \$3.10.

Silicate of Soda—There is still a decided shortage of this product, with few offers being made. The 60 degree product receives little attention in the trade, while stocks of the 40 degree variety are still quoted at \$2.60 to \$2.80.

Zinc Oxide—For the XX horseshoe brand prices are given at 12 3/4c to 14c and although of a purely routine character the market is described as firm.

Copper Sulphate—Quotations are 9 1/2c to 10c per pound for the 98-99 per cent large crystals. Firmness characterizes the general market tone, but dealers say there is slight activity shown by consuming interests.

Lithopone—Little trading is reported in this product. Quotations are 8c to 8 1/2c ex-dock and ex-store.

Potash Chrome Alum—Supplies are exceedingly difficult to obtain, and this condition has remained for some time. For the stocks that can be secured quotations range from 21c to 22c per pound.

Sulphuric Acid—Nothing definite has been determined regarding this product and what the result of the price-fixing by the Government will be is still problematical. The prices will remain as fixed until Dec. 30, and there may be no change in the situation after that date. Financial assistance for the manufacturers who are reported to be operating at a loss has not yet materialized.

Bleaching Powder—It is reported that the outside market is especially strong, with prices having an upward tendency. Quotations range from 6c to 7 1/2c. About 6 1/2c is considered a fair average. It is known that producers have arranged for the maximum portion of their output for a long period ahead, and the condition is similar to that of the other materials of which the Government is the principal consumer.

Salicylic Acid—Trading remains inactive for local consumption, and the bulk of the business is along export lines. Quotations for the technical are from 70c to 80c asked. In the general market the range of prices for U. S. P. is from 88c to \$1.00 per pound. For the export trade 86c per pound is considered a fair price.

TO FIX PRICE OF POTASH

Owing to the great demand for potash the Government has determined to fix prices and supervise its production. The President has selected the War Industries Board to take charge of the potash situation. The action will be taken under the powers given the President in the Henderson mineral control act recently passed by Congress. The movement is in line with the course which potash producers, especially those of Nebraska, have been urging for some time.

C. N. Turner, of the Newport Chemical Works, Milwaukee, is at the New York office of the company, 120 Broadway, this week.

R. M. Klotz, of the Newport Chemical Works, is suffering from injuries received by falling down cellar stairs on Sunday last.

OUTSIDE CHEMICAL LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

The chemical industries in Newark, N. J., and neighboring sections gave hearty support to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Employees of the Standard Oil Company, Newark, subscribed a total of \$65,000; employees of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, Newark, \$10,400; the Mutual Chemical Company, Jersey City, and the Standard Oil Company, Jersey City, \$50,000 and \$100,000; the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Perth Amboy, \$25,000; and employees of the General Chemical Company, Camden, registered 100 per cent subscriptions for the bonds.

Employees of the Ault & Wiborg Co., Cincinnati, have all contributed to the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan, as the several plants operated by the company have all been awarded the coveted 100 per cent honor emblem. At the dye plant 268 employees bought \$13,450 of the bonds; at the varnish plant, \$7,000 worth were purchased by 81 employees; at the ink plant, 354 employees took \$32,000 worth, and at the chemical works, 168 employees took \$9,450 worth.

In the Philadelphia, Pa., section the Westmoreland Color & Chemical Company has subscribed \$100,000; and employees of the York Chemical Works, York County, registered 100 per cent subscriptions for the bonds.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., and the Steel Cities Chemical Company, Birmingham, Ala., are among the concerns which co-operated in the sale of bonds by the use of full-page space in local dailies.

TRADE RAISED \$43,516,000 FOR LOAN

That the efforts of the Drug and Chemical Trade Committee of the Liberty Loan workers were more than successful under the leadership of William S. Gray, of Wm. S. Gray & Co., 30 Maiden Lane, as chairman, is shown in the final tabulation of the total subscribed. The amount is given as \$43,516,000, while the quota asked was but \$35,000,000. Not a little credit for the oversubscription is set down to the tremendous energy put into the drive by all those concerned, and the enthusiasm displayed at the "Double the Third Dinner," which Mr. Gray gave during the drive, and at which a number of stirring speeches were made by the chairman and others.

SUIT OVER BENZOL CONTRACT

The Waugh Chemical Corporation, New York, has instituted an action in the Supreme Court of New York to recover \$3,265.80 from John Reston. The complainant corporation alleges that the defendant asserted he had a contract with the McKinney Steel Company of Cleveland, for the sale of benzol at 31 cents per pound; an agreement was entered into and after payment was made for one-half purchase price by the plaintiff it was found that the McKinney Company had no contract with Reston. The defendant has asked the court to dismiss the complaint, stating that the money involved "was not used or converted to his own use."

H. S. Farleigh, former sales manager of the Hooker Chemical Co., is now associated with E. F. Drew & Co., 50 Broad Street, in charge of the Chemical Department.

A. Saito, one of the principals of the Inabata Company, of Osaka, Japan, a leading chemical and dyestuff house, stopped over in New York, this week, on his way to France.

SYNDICATE TO BUY HEYDEN WORKS

A syndicate of New York men engaged in the manufacture of chemicals is being organized to buy the Heyden Chemical Works, with plant at Garfield, N. J., which is to be sold on Dec. 4, by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. Until the syndicate has completed financial arrangements the members decline to make public their plans or the names of those who propose to take over the property. They are all Americans and propose to manage the company through American chemists.

The Heyden Chemical Works is said to be the second plant in size and production in the United States. It was found to be efficiently managed when taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. In 1917 the volume of business reached a total of \$4,000,000.

The property of the Bayer Company, whose plant is at Rensselaer, N. Y., will be sold on Dec. 3. The profits of the Bayer Company are said to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 a year. The syndicate which is being formed to take over the Heyden Chemical Works may extend its operations and include the Bayer Company if arrangements can be made to finance both companies.

There are now more than 200 concerns, formerly enemy-owned, which are under the control of the Alien Property Custodian. These will be sold during the coming year.

Two more German-owned companies were seized this week—Gerstendorfer Bros., a \$1,000,000 corporation manufacturing bronze paints, varnishes and enamels, and the Hamburg Assurance Company, organized in Germany in 1897 with capital of \$2,300,000.

Investigation by Francis P. Garvan, for Mr. Palmer, showed that 90 per cent of the stock of Gerstendorfer Bros., who have offices at 331 East Forty-second street, belong to enemies. Mr. Palmer's statement says:

"The concern originally reported an enemy ownership of 30 per cent of its stock. When the Alien Property Custodian sought to appoint directors to represent this stock the corporation's counsel, Julius J. Frank, put every obstacle in his way. He availed himself of every technicality and so exhausted the patience of the Alien Property Custodian that he turned the concern over to Mr. Garvan for investigation."

PRICES FOR DYNAMITE GLYCERIN

The War Committee of the Soap and Candle Industries at a conference in Washington last week recommended to the U. S. Food Administration that the price of dynamite glycerin for the Allied requirements during the first six months of 1919 be fixed at 50 cents per pound, that the price for October and November be 58 cents and in December 56 cents.

The Tupper Lake Chemical Co., Inc., of Tupper Lake, N. Y., recently made application to the New York State Industrial Commission for a variation from the provisions of section 8-a of the Labor Law to permit twelve men employed at their plant to work seven days per week. Since it was shown that this company had contracted with the United States Government to supply material for the use of the Government and that the work necessary to comply with the terms of the contract would cover a period until at least December 31, 1918, the Commission granted the Chemical Company's request.

Ferdinand Lazard, of London, England, member of the Lazard-Godchaux Company, is in New York for a short visit on business with the Lazard-Godchaux Company of America.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

MANY COLORS BECOMING SCARCE

Increased Demand for Aniline Dyes Apparent, Now That Natural Dyewood Imports Are Restricted—Government Taking Large Supplies for Dyeing Uniforms

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

Stocks in First Hands

Advanced

Monoethylaniline, 45c lb.	Prussian Blue, Soluble, 30c lb.
Osage orange paste, 2c lb.	Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan., bbls.
Prussian Blue, 10c lb.	

Declined

Cresylic acid, 5c gal.	Benzoate of Soda, 10c lb.
Acid H, 25c lb.	Benzylchloride, 30c lb.
Benzidine base, 15c lb.	Dimethylaniline, 2c lb.

While it is understood that logwood dyes have been largely superseded by the aniline, yet it is recognized by the trade that the Government restriction on logwood is having its effect. Standard aniline colors are being called for so frequently that it would seem the supply would be soon exhausted. Many colors wanted are reported lacking. It is stated that practically the entire output of rhodamine wool green, methylene blue Bismarck brown, and other shades has gone into contract deliveries and dealers in them report that they have none to offer to the regular trade. It is said that a stock of Swiss auramine which arrived recently was snapped up almost immediately. No lots of any size of the imported product can be obtained, and the lots sold brought from \$5.75 to \$6.00 per pound.

Demand for the aniline colors for the domestic and export trade has been somewhat enhanced by the fact that the Government is open to contracts for dyes to color uniforms the desired olive drab shade. Efforts by producers to raise their output of war colors, principally khaki and blue, are being considerably nullified by the fact that raw products are lacking, in sufficient quantities, and the general shortage of labor. The influenza epidemic also has had an effect.

Steady demand for acid colors has had the effect of causing traders to increase their prices on the black and orange, the calls for the latter being especially heavy during the week. Direct black was reported to be unusually short.

Although Government requirements of aniline dyes for cotton goods are increasing, the call for woolen colors has not been so pronounced. Requests for prices by the converting section of the cotton goods branch of the Quartermaster's Department on quantities of fast olive drab dyes have been asked, and figures must be submitted by Oct. 28.

Attention is being called to the matter of standardizing domestic dyes. Such a procedure would have the advantage of fixing uniformity as to fastness, strength and other necessary elements. Those who favor this step point to the great satisfaction consumers express at the excellence of the Swiss products. Importations of the Swiss and French dyestuffs have fallen away to practically nothing because of embargoes, and shortage of raw materials.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Chinese egg variety on spot is still notably scarce, and dealers say that they can offer no quo-

tations except for shipment and the prices may be regarded as nominal. For this article prices hold steady at \$1.20 to \$1.25, while the domestic blood variety is quoted at 85c to 90c per pound. Supplies for technical purposes are still to be had in good quantities and those of egg yolk are steady at 45c to 47c per pound for the granular, and 70c@73c for the spray process.

Antimony Salts—For the 65 per cent salt variety prices still hold steady at 70c per pound spot. Dealers report that for the '47-75 per cent products spot stocks are still being entirely absorbed, at prices merely nominal.

Cochineal—Prices remain at 80c to \$1.00 per pound, but there is small interest on the part of buyers. It is the belief of traders, however, that the demand will improve very soon and they are content to hold their stocks. Spot stocks have been on the increase for some time.

Divi-Divi—There is a strong demand reported for this article, and prices range from \$75 to \$85 a ton. When the Government transports from San Domingo arrive with the cargoes which they are allowed to bring the scarcity of spot stocks will be greatly relieved. Some improvement is already noted by the trade.

Fustic—Restricted quantities of this product are being offered, and the prices vary according to the point of origin and quality, quotations being given as \$50 to \$70 per ton, the irregularity being on account of the grade of the wood, and seller and quantity.

Gambier—Prices are holding steady with spot stocks continuing in good supply. The market undertone is active, Singapore cubes selling at 28c to 31 per pound, the common ranging from 21c to 23c and the Java cubes from 19c to 19½c per pound.

Indigo—Small interest is being manifested in the natural variety, but there is a steady demand for the synthetic product, the quotation for this being \$1.15 to \$1.25 for the 20 per cent paste. In the natural products list Madras is still bringing from 80c to \$1.00 per pound. Oudes, Kurpahs and Guatemalas are quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per pound and Bengals \$3.00 to \$3.75 per pound.

Logwood—Apparently there has been no change in the situation regarding this product, and the restriction set down in the form of an embargo by Washington apparently leaves no loophole for the importers. Prices are practically nominal, as the market is reported to be cleaned up of spot supplies. The amount allowed to be brought in between Oct. 10 and the first of the year, 22,500 tons, is considered by dealers to be wholly inadequate.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Phenol—Owing to the stocks being limited some of the leading factors remain out of the market. Quotations of from 44½c to 47c per pound for material held in collapsible drums are considered fair.

Benzol—Stocks of this product are still in good supply, but trading is said to be limited, the weak position noted previously not having been materially changed. Prices are given for drum material, drums extra and returnable, as ranging from 26c to 27c, and the price range for the material in tank cars is 22½c to 23c.

Naphthalene—Dealers report that the ball product is scarce and that it is bringing 12½c to 14c per pound nominally while the flake variety is held at 9½c per pound and the crushed at 9c.

Intermediates

Acid Naphthionic—Steadiness and quietness are features of the market for this product, quotations for the refined ranging from \$1.20 to \$1.30 and for the crude from \$1.00 to \$1.10. Demand and supply are said to be about equal.

Nitronaphthalene—The range of prices is from \$1.15 to \$1.25 for the synthetic variety, 20 per cent paste, and for the natural from 40c to 50c per pound. For both varieties the prices are steady.

Aniline Oil—For this material, drums extra, the quotations are from 30c to 32c per pound and prices hold steady, as considerable of the supply has been exhausted.

Aniline Salts—Quotations remain practically unchanged for this product, the range being from 43½c to 45c. Dealers report that there is little demand for the salts.

Resorcin—Prices remain unchanged, the range being from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per pound for the technical, and from \$7.00 to \$8.00 for the U. S. P. material. Demand continues good and the supply is fair.

Diamidophenol—Prices range from \$4.00 to \$6.00 according to the quality. Traders say that because of the fact that few firms are engaged in its manufacture there is a notable scarcity of stocks.

Para-Amidophenol—Quotations for the high grade base material on basis of 100 per cent in paste form are \$4.25 per pound, while the high grade base material brings \$4.25 to \$4.50 per pound. Stocks are generally reported as being far below requirements.

Paranitraniline—Supplies of this product have been exhausted for some time at prices ranging from \$1.85 to \$1.95. Demand for the material has not been lessened. Apparently, relief in the situation is still far off.

H. Acid—Dealers assert that there is the greatest difficulty in securing spot lots, as the producers are not making offers. Quotations, which are regarded as merely nominal, are from \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Orthotoluidine—Stocks of this commodity are to be had only in small quantities, although conditions are regarded as somewhat easier. Price ranges are from \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Benzdine—Prices for the base product are somewhat easier, being now from \$1.60 to \$1.65 a pound. The sulphate is bringing from \$1.40 to \$1.45 a pound. Most of the business being transacted in this material is said to be for export. Activity in local trading is of a routine character.

Betanaphthol—Prices for the crude are 60c to 65c a pound, and for the technical from 75c to 85c. The U. S. P. product is held at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per pound, and the supply is lacking.

Picramic Acid—The supply of this material is small and there is said to be slight demand. It is held at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per pound.

A unit of the TNT and guncotton works of the British Explosives, Ltd., Trenton, Ontario, Canada, was destroyed by a series of twelve explosions, followed by fire, on Monday of last week.

More than 4,000 pounds of American dyes was received at the Portland, Oregon, postoffice, recently. The consignment was sent in parcels weighing fifty pounds each in order to comply with postal regulations.

Patents and Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted August 20, 1918

- 1,276,075—Francis B. Joy and Christian H. Vogel, Detroit, Mich., assignors to The Detroit Heating & Lighting Company. Bunsen burner.
- 1,276,119—Allen Rogers, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Charles T. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y. Antiseptic and germicidal tablet.
- 1,276,123—Joseph A. Schiffers, Knoxville, Tenn. Dyeing composition.
- 1,276,134—Frank J. Tone, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to The Carborundum Company. Purified crystalline alumina and method of making same.
- 1,276,136—Edwin A. Vonde Veld, Willard, N. Mex. Liquid measuring and dispensing device.
- 1,276,267—Olaf Rasmussen and Emilio Alberti, New York, N. Y., assignors to International Cork Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Machine for removing sealing disks from crown-corks and similar closures.
- 1,276,271—Charles F. Rossignol, Augusta, Ga. Liquid-dispensing apparatus.
- 1,276,290—Thomas B. Walker, Austin, Tex. Process of and apparatus for hydrogenating fats, oils, waxes, and the like.
- 1,276,307—Eugen Anderwert, Hermann Fritzsche, and Heinrich Schobel, Basel, Switzerland, assignors to Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Process for producing on the fibers new copper compounds of substantive orthooxyazo dyestuff.
- 1,276,323—William W. Buresch, Baltimore, Md. Bottle-capping tool.
- 1,276,338—William J. Eisenhardt, Baltimore, Md. Straw-dispenser.
- 1,276,343—William E. Gaston, Torrington, Conn. Bottle-closure.
- 1,276,377—Henry G. Klink, Moundsville, W. Va. Process of and apparatus for concentrating sulphuric acid.
- 1,276,385—Cyril Douglas McCourt, London, England, and Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignors by mesne assignments to Surface Combustion, Inc., Wilmington, Del. Process for manufacturing gas black, hydrogen, etc.
- 1,276,481—Henry Spencer Blackmore, Mountvernon, N. Y. Finishing, cleaning, or polishing composition and process of making same.
- 1,276,487—Roy H. Brownlee and Roy H. Uhlinger, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to American Nitro-Products Company. Process for the manufacture of hydrogen and carbon black.
- 1,276,489—William W. Buresch, Baltimore, Md. Bottle-capping machine.
- 1,276,499—Christian Dantsizen, Schenectady, N. Y., assignor to General Electric Company. Process and apparatus for preparing magnesium chlorid.
- 1,276,507, 1,276,508—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Hydrogenated-oil composition.
- 1,276,509—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Product containing hydrogenated oil.
- 1,276,568—Joseph Regnier, Paris, France, assignor to himself and Paul Render. Regulator for X-Ray tubes.
- 1,276,643—Jacques Gendreau, Shanghai, China. Process and apparatus for making calcium acetate and by-products.

TRADE-MARKS

Published August 20, 1918

- 98,943—H. Gamse & Bro., Baltimore, Md. Tooth-ache drops, cough-syrup, etc.
- 108,001—Herbert C. Crawford, Binghamton, N. Y. An ointment for burns, scalds, boils, etc.
- 109,056—The Fayette Live Stock Supply Company, Washington Courthouse, Ohio. A granular compound used as a tonic for swine.
- 109,760—Chattanooga Drug & Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Cold cream, antiseptic tooth powder, etc.
- 110,561—Carter's Laboratory Company, Washington, D. C. Hair tonic.
- 111,064—Wm. M. Knight, Minneapolis, Minn. Medicinal preparation for internal use in cases of headache, neuralgia, etc.
- 111,177—Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y. Liquid vermifuge.
- 111,248—The Sepol Laboratories, Portland, Oregon. Liquid saponified sheep-dip shampoo.
- 111,381—Sunbeam Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill. Dyes combined with soap.
- 111,565—Giovanni Cannaliato, Baltimore, Md. A hair tonic.
- 111,614—Howard Bros. Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Toilet cream.
- 111,660—Geo. H. Schafer & Co., Fort Madison, Iowa. A cream for shaving and massaging.
- 111,696—Ben Douglas, Kansas City, Mo. An oil adapted for internal use and as a liniment for external use in the treatment of rheumatism.

The Foreign Markets

DRUG PRICES FIRM IN LONDON

Peace Talk Has No Apparent Effect on the Market—Influenza Preparations Are Higher—Disease Rampant in England—Camphor Advancing Steadily
(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 22.—The general condition of the market is firm in spite of the peace talk. Neither military nor political conditions have had any apparent effect on drugs, chemicals or dyestuffs. Both English camphor and Japanese camphor continue to advance in price. Crude Japanese camphor has increased 50 shillings per hundredweight.

Oil of eucalyptus is selling at fancy prices owing to the failure of shipments to arrive from primary points.

The market is higher for lithia salts, phenazone, and other products used by physicians in checking the Spanish influenza which is now rampant in London.

There is a firmer tone in citric acid and amidopyrin. Phenacetin is easier owing to the liquidation of a domestic maker.

Saccharin and farina are lower.

SWISS DYE WORKS AMALGAMATING

Cablegrams received in New York, this week, from London, contained references to a merger of interests by leading Swiss dyestuff manufacturers. John R. Geigy & Co., of Basle, represented in New York by Geigy Co., Inc., 89 Barclay street, and The Society of Chemical Industry in Basle were named as members of the combination. The four great companies of Basle are Farbwerte vorm. L. Durand, Huguenin & Co., founded in 1871, with branches in Germany and France; the Anilinfarben und Extract-Fabriken vorm. Joh. Rud. Geigy, founded in 1764, with branches in France, Germany, Russia and the United States; the Gesellschaft fur Chemische Industrie, founded in 1885, with branches in France, Russia and England; and Chemische Fabrik vorm. Sandoz & Co., founded in 1887, and represented in the United States at one time by Gersenseimer & Co.

John R. Geigy & Co., of Basle, manufacture aniline colors and sumac and gall extracts and tannic, gallic and pyrogalllic acids.

The Society of Chemical Industry in Basle manufactures coal-tar products, vat colors, indigo, caustic soda, acids and pharmaceutical preparations. The Society is strongly represented in England and Australia.

It is believed that the amalgamation is for the purpose of promoting foreign trade after the war, particularly in England, France and the United States.

VERA CRUZ CALLS FOR CATALOGUES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 8.—Owing to the many inquiries from American trade journals and catalogues the Camara de Comercio in Vera Cruz will add a special department for the filing of such literature as the manufacturers in the United States may send. This special filing of price lists and catalogues will be of a great benefit to the local merchants and an opportunity for manufacturers of hardware, chemicals, motor cars and motor boats, dry goods, farm machinery and textiles to place catalogues where business can be obtained. All catalogues should be addressed to Camara de Comercio, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Notes on New York Imports

Over 10,000 pounds of herbs of various kinds was imported by W. Benkert.

The Tartar Chemical Company was credited with an importation of about 51,000 pounds of tartrate of lime.

Over 850 pounds of medicinal preparations formed a recent importation by E. Fougere & Company.

Some 78,000 pounds of citrated lime formed an importation by the Citro-Chemical Company.

During the week over 86,000 pounds of uva ursi leaves arrived from abroad, in transit and part of it consigned to out-of-town firms. Over 22,000 pounds was for the McLaughlin, Gormley & King Company, New York.

Frame & Co. are credited with recent importations of 195,500 pounds of cloves and 29,500 pounds of cinnamon.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. received an importation of about 1,600 pounds of opium.

P. E. Anderson & Co. received about 25,000 pounds of precipitated chalk, out of a total importation of 50,000 pounds.

About 193,500 pounds of licorice root was consigned to the McAndrew & Forbes Company. The Murray & Nickell Manufacturing Company received consignments of about 94,000 pounds.

Mitsui & Co. received nearly 70,000 pounds of camphor, recently.

Importations of crude tartar, amounting to about 579,650 pounds have been received by the Tartar Chemical Company and an invoice covering about 188,000 pounds by Chas. Pfizer & Company.

An importation of about 950 pounds of cinchona bark was received by McKesson & Robbins.

MEXICAN VANILLA WELL CURED

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 8.—The frequent inquiries from the United States for vanilla indicate a larger demand. Owing to the decree issued by the U. S. Government prohibiting the importation of vanilla by sea, allowing it only to be brought into the States by rail, as it was considered an article of luxury, the growers here had to suspend shipments owing to the high freight rates and the risk of shipments not getting to destination on account of rebels blowing up trains.

Some of the larger buyers in the United States, after studying the expense of shipments overland, have suggested that the route via Tampico and Laredo would be the most economical, by sea to Tampico, and by rail from Tampico to the United States.

Very good offers were made to the growers in the Gutierrez Zamora district for the sale of vanilla on a commission basis, but the proposition was not accepted.

The vanilla crop of this season, which is now going to the United States, is better cured than ever before. The planters have taken especial pains to cure it, owing to the impossibility of making shipments by rail and the probability of having to store it for a long time.

DEMAND FOR DRUGS IN MEXICO

Stocks of French, German and British Goods Getting Low—Patent Medicines Bought Freely—Imported in Bulk and Bottled Over There

(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 2.—American manufacturers of drugs and fine chemicals will find excellent opportunities at the present time for establishing new trade connections in Mexico, which produces very little in these lines. War conditions are aiding the American manufacturers of drugs and chemicals and drug sundries. The imports of American goods in all lines show a gain owing to the scarcity of supplies from England.

In the past Germany supplied the greater part of the drug and chemical trade in Mexico, orders being placed for supplies for six months to a year. A very important thing in the Germans' favor was the system of weights and measures used, i. e., the metric system. Moreover all their correspondence with Mexican firms was in Spanish. Long credit was sometimes given and they spared no trouble to hold customers. They sent to South and Central America and to Mexico commercial representatives who spoke English and Spanish fluently. They did not solicit trade; they had nothing to sell. Their object was to get acquainted with the trade, collect information as to what kind of goods were sold and the way the Mexican trade wanted them put up, and spread German propaganda, although it was not known to be that at the time. Did it pay? It must have done so for Germany had the chemical and drug trade of Mexico until the war started.

Mexico is fortunate in being near to the United States and American manufacturers should take advantage of this. The serious difficulties which hamper other countries in obtaining goods, due to the scarcity of tonnage, are not affecting Mexico. The short distance from the States and the certainty of a return cargo of Mexican products give us a reasonable number of boats every month.

There is a growing demand for American drugs and they are gaining a firm hold. The high price of silver favors importation by Mexican firms. Goods are sold for Mexican silver and paid for in U. S. currency. The merchant makes from 15 to 20 per cent on the exchange and not less than 25 to 50 per cent profit on the merchandise sold. On an average his profit is 40 per cent. Although Mexico has been in a state of revolution for over five years, there is money here and the merchants must have goods. There is only one place where they can get new supplies and that is in the United States. They want supplies now.

The Mexican people buy patent medicines freely. Those of French, German, American and English origin are sold principally, the demand here being in the order named. Stocks of patents, other than American, are low at the present time. There is no reason why American patents should not take the place of the ones that used to be sold here and were imported from Europe. Goods to be sold must be advertised and there is no country where the people respond to advertising as they do here.

The sale of American patent and proprietary medicines is not what it should be, the few sold being the ones that are put up in this country. The empty containers and the preparation in bulk are sent here and the filling and labeling is done in this country. This makes the selling price much cheaper as the duty on patent medicines is by weight. To get the trade of Mexico one should begin now, get acquainted with the trade, ship preparations here in bulk and have them

put up here to save the high duty. Have some American who knows the drug business, the language and the customs of the people take charge of the business, advertise extensively, and make window displays. Let him be as obliging as the Germans were to their customers, giving them what they want and in the way they want it, not what you think they should have. It will be hard for a rival to take from you the business of the Mexicans once gained by following these rules. If you get their confidence you can keep their business. Special detail work with the doctors brings good results. They prescribe patents and proprietary medicines in the original carton. The patient gets what the doctor prescribes or they do not buy. The drug clerk with his "just as good" is only wasting his time.

AFTER-WAR TRADE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21.—An important trade conference was held here last week for the purpose of bringing business men together for an interchange of ideas relative to problems with which American manufacturers must cope in the matter of distribution of merchandise following the ending of the war.

Industries from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi river were represented, and for three days more than a score of men identified with the sales end of various trades discussed, in round table talks at the Hotel Seneca, ways and means of meeting after-the-war problems affecting the distribution of merchandise from the time it leaves the factory until it is placed in the hands of the consuming public.

Among those who attended the conference were J. W. Starr, 3rd., of the National Aniline & Chemical Co.; Charles F. Abbott, general sales manager of the Celluloid Company, New York; F. W. Nash, general manager of the food departments of the General Chemical Co., New York; G. W. Spahr, general sales manager of the Tabulating Machine Co., New York; W. R. Hill, general sales manager of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., New York; and T. J. Reynolds, vice president of the Diamond Match Co., New York.

WILL PAY MORE FOR CASTOR BEANS

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—The contract price of \$3.50 per bushel agreed upon last spring between the War Department and growers of castor beans in the Southern States provides insufficient remuneration to the grower and it has been decided to increase the price to \$4.50 per bushels of 46 pounds.

The contract calls for delivery, hulled and sacked, of the beans in carload lots, f. o. b. the nearest railroad station to the land on which they are grown. Most of the planting of castor beans was done under sub-contracts with the general contractors, but the price of \$4.50 which has been established is to be paid to the actual growers of the beans, and the remuneration of the general contractors for their services in connection with the crop is in addition to this sum. The beans will be used for the manufacture of oil for aircraft.

New York chemists are greatly interested in the coming convention of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers to be held at Chicago in December, when a successor to G. W. Thompson, president of the Institute, will be chosen. Mr. Thompson, who is with the National Lead Company, has held office for two years.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls. blk. lb.	.66	— .69
Acetone	lb.	.254 — .254
Acetphenetidin	lb.	4.95 — 5.00
*Aconitine, 1/2-oz. vials.....ea.		— 5.00
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.		
No. 1	lb.	.85 — .86
No. 2	lb.	.80 — .81
No. 3	lb.	.75 — .76
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.		— 4.91
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.		— 4.97
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.....gal.	.91 1/2	— .92
97 p.c.....gal.	.94 1/2	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	.68	— .69
188 proof	gal.	.69 — .70
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25 — 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41 — .45
Sweet	lb.	.28 — .29
Meal	lb.	.35 — .37
Alolin, U.S.P. powd.....lb.	.96	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)		
Ambergris, black.....oz.	10.00	— 14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00 — 23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 11.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd. lb.	.14	— 1.44 1/2
Citrate, green scales.....lb.	—	— 1.38
Hypophosphite	lb.	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.....lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.....lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.....lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic).....lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60 — 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13 — .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35 — .72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	20.00 — 21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.....oz.		31.20 — 31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34 — .39
Powdered	lb.	.44 — .45
Argols	lb.	.16 — .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.45 — .54
†White	lb.	.09 — .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	— 47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	— 37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.70	— .85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.50	— .60
†Chlorate, carb.....lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.....gal.	3.75	— 3.90
St. Thomas	gal.	3.75 — 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)		
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.v.oz. 2.50	—	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)		
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	— 3.50
Subnitrate	lb.	— 3.15
Tannate	lb.	.07 3/4 — .08 3/4
Borax, in bbls., crystals.....lb.	.08 3/4	— .09
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.55	— .56
Bromine, tech., bulk.....lb.		
*Nominal.		
†Fixed Government price.		

WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

GLYCERINE

By using:—

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.07	— .08
*Imported	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	11.50	— 12.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70 — 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00 — 15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00 — 16.00
Calcium Glycero-phosphate ..lb.	1.80	— 1.85
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	1.02 — 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.		
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.lb.	—	—
Square of 4 ounces.....lb.	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—
Cases of 100 blocks.....lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Japan, refined, 2 1/2-lb. slabs.....lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	.97 — .98
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Powdered	lb.	3.95 — 4.20
Russian	lb.	4.55 — 4.65
Powdered	lb.	
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.09 — .10
Casein, C. P.....lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60 — .62
Chalk, prec. light, English.....lb.	.04 1/2	— .04 3/4
Heavy	lb.	.03 3/4 — .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, bot incl'd, 100 lb. lots.....lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Wood, powder.....lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15 — .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.....lb.	.63	— .70
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.....lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals.....oz.	—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	lb.	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	— 3.45
Civet	lb.	2.50 — 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison).....lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	lb.	.85 — .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.....oz.	11.00	— 11.25
cryst., bulk	lb.	11.25 — 11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.35	— .35 1/2
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40 1/2 — .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	— 10.65
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	— 9.55
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	— 7.95
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	— 8.50
Colloidin, U.S.P.....lb.	.41	— .45
*Nominal.		

Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.39 — .40
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.....lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.....lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimite, see Mercury.		
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78 — 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	32.00 — 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.....lb.	—	— .09
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	— .09 1/2
reosote, U.S.P.....lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00 — 27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.18	— .20
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	.60	— .63
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.74 — 1.80
Small	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Beauch	lb.	.43 — .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.34	— .40
Reeds	ea.	4.90 — 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.90 — 1.95
Spanish	lb.	1.90 — 1.95
Ether, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	— .28
Washed	lb.	— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	— .34
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Formaldehyde	lb.	— 1.64
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.43 — 1.45
*Gold	lb.	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk.....lb.	—	—
Drums and bbls., added.....lb.	—	— .58
C.P. in cans.....lb.	—	— .60
Dynamite, drums included.....lb.	.58	— .59
Saponification, loose	lb.	.38 — .39
Soap, Lye, loose.....lb.	.35	— .36
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	18.00 — 19.00
Guarana	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles.....gross	8.45	— 9.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime.....lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime.....lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles	gross	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	— 16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	— 20.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	— 2.70
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25 — 4.30
odoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 1.22
Phosphate U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 1.05
Phosphosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 1.10
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80 — .81
Russian	lb.	8.00 — 8.50
See Agar Agar		
Kamala, U.S.P.....lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.25	— .28
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.....lb.	.39	— .42
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49 — .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian.....lb.	.24	— .29
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano.....lb.	.82	— .83
Lupulin	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.....lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbl.....lb.	.24	— .30
Glycero-phosphate	lb.	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Iodide	lb.	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30 — 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech. 100 lbs.....lb.	3.37 1/2	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.....lb.	3.62 1/2	— 3.80
Manganese Glycero-phos	lb.	3.35 — 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Iodide	lb.	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75 — .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60 — .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75 — .85
Small flake	lb.	.62 — .65
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	5.75 — 6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.....ea.	127.50	— 130.00
Bisulphate	lb.	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	— .95
Powdered	lb.	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.....lb.	—	— 1.30
50 p.c.....lb.	—	— .93
*Nominal.		
†Government fixed price.		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer....lb.	—	2.00
Corrosive Sublimite cryst..lb.	—	1.84
Powdered, Granular.....lb.	—	1.79
Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	4.25
Red.....lb.	—	4.35
Yellow.....lb.	—	4.25
Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	2.19
Powdered.....lb.	—	2.26
White Precipitate.....lb.	—	2.29
Powdered.....lb.	—	2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered.....lb.	—	.16
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	—	.17 1/2
Morphine, bulk.....lb.	—	12.80
Sulphate, Act. bulk.....oz.	—	11.80
Diethyl, Hydcl., 5-oz. cansoz.	—	15.90
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	23	—24
Irish.....lb.	11 1/2	—13
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonguin.....oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonguin.....oz.	38.00	—39.50
*Synthetic.....lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	—	.22
Sulphate.....lb.	27	—29
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	12	—13
Powdered.....lb.	15	—18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	22.50
Granular.....lb.	—	25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—1.55
Papain.....lb.	4.70	—5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	—3.60
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	40	—42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls lb.	.05 1/2	— .07
Cream White.....lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Lily White.....lb.	.15	— .18
Snow White.....lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	5.50	—6.00
Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	1.30	—1.40
Red.....lb.	1.70	—1.80
Pilocarpine.....oz.	16.00	—16.20
Piperin.....lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads.....lb.	1.45	—1.50
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.10	—1.15
Bicarb.....lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate.....lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.....lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.).....lb.	1.25	—1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.78
Glycerophosphate, bulk.....oz.	—	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	2.15	—2.20
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	3.75
Lactophosphate.....oz.	—	.25
Permanganate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.75	—1.95
Salicylate.....lb.	2.00	—3.75
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.11	—1.16
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	1.31	—1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles.....7.00	—	7.50
5 gr. bottles.....1.50	—	1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.90
30-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.91
5-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.92
5-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.94
1-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.98
Second hands, Java.....91	—	92
Second hands, American—oz.	—	1.05 1.10
*Amsterdam.....oz.	—	—
*German.....oz.	—	—
*Java.....oz.	—	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	1.06
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	—	.70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	7.75	—7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	.47
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	—	.46 1/2
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....19.00	—	19.50
U.S.P., Insoluble.....17.00	—	17.50
Salicin, bulk.....30.00	—	30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....1.50	—	—
Sandalwood.....lb.	—	.60
Ground.....lb.	—	.65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....47.00	—	47.50
Powdered.....48.00	—	49.00
Scammony, resin.....2.95	—	3.20
Powdered.....3.05	—	3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls......36	—	—
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots. oz.	—	.65 1/4
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....74	—	.80
Marcelline, white.....18	—	.19
Green, pure.....17	—	.18
Ordinary.....14	—	.15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	25	—29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.....3.00	—	3.10
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.02 1/2	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk......65	—	.66
*Nominal.		

WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE
all grades

SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.

Spot and Future

THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY

13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

1892-1918

PHTHALIC ACID (Anhydride)

FUCHSINE CRYSTALS 00 (100% Soluble)

RED PRUSSIAN OF POTASH

SALICYLIC ACID U.S.P.

Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr. Drexel Bldg.
Philadelphia

Sodium, Cacodylate.....oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.	—	.50
Granular, c.b. 10.....lb.	—	.52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.....lb.	—	.83
Granular, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.93
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.20	—2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	1.10	—1.15
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	.13
Recryst.....lb.	17	—18
Dried.....lb.	25	—26
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.92	—1.00
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	—	.12
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.....lb.	—	1.65
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	3.60	—4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk.....lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	3.50
Nitrate.....lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	—1.30
Strychnine Alk., cryst.....oz.	—	1.80
Acetate.....oz.	—	1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.56	— .57
Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots.....1.18	—	1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	16.00	—16.75
ulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	—	3.70
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	—	1.80
Flowers.....100 lbs.	—	3.95
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	11 1/2	—13
Kegs.....per keg	4.95	—6.50
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.67	— .67 1/2
U.S.P.....lb.	.73	— .73 1/2
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	13.00	—13.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	15.50	—16.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	.90	— .95
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.	—	—
*Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	5.45	—5.70
Artificial.....lb.	.12	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—
anillin.....oz.	.90	— .95
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.....zal.	1.18	—1.20
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride.....lb.	.14	— .15
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P.....lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.38	— .39

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	Nominal	—
*Glacial.....lb.	.19 1/2 Gov. pr.	—
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	2.15	—2.25
*Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	—
U.S.P. ex toluol.....lb.	2.90	—3.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.13 1/4	— .15
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.13 1/2	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	—1.55
Camphoric.....lb.	4.30	—4.48
*Carbolic crvs., U.S.P., drs. lb.	—	.44
1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.52 1/4	— .53
5-lb. bottles.....lb.	.51	— .52
0 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	.48	— .50
*Nominal.		

Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	—1.50
Chrysophanic.....lb.	6.20	—6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	.82	— .82 1/2
Powdered.....lb.	.82 1/2	— .83
Second hands.....lb.	.92	— .92 1/2
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.10	—1.20
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.36 1/2	— .37
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.60	—1.67
Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.45	—5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.....lb.	2.40	—2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.....lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....lb.	1.20	—1.25
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.....lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	.65	—2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	—	.70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	3.00
*U.S.P., IX.....lb.	—	3.25
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	Nominal	—
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08 1/2 Gov. pr.	—
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20	— .23
Oxalic, purified.....lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.42	— .44
*Picric.....lb.	—	.50
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P. lb.	.35	— .40
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrogallal, resublimed.....lb.	3.25	—3.50
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	2.90	—3.10
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	—	.06
Technical.....gal.	.12	— .12 1/2
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.86	—1.00
Stearic, triple pressed.....lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.....ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous.....lb.	—	—
Tannic, technical.....lb.	.65	— .80
U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.48	—1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	.86	— .93
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.85	— .92
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	—4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces.....lb.	5.40	—5.70
Free from chlorine.....lb.	5.65	—5.85
Amber, crude.....lb.	2.40	—2.50
Rectified.....lb.	2.75	—2.85
Anise, U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	—1.50
Bay.....lb.	3.00	—3.10
Bergamot.....lb.	7.50	—7.60
*Synthetic.....lb.	3.50	—3.75
Bois de Rose.....lb.	5.00	—7.50
Cade.....lb.	1.25	—1.30
ajaput, bottle, Native, cs.....lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, art.....lb.	—	.12
Japanese, white.....lb.	.24	— .25
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	8.25	—8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.....lb.	2.25	—2.30
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.45	—2.55
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	3.10	—3.15
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	1.25	—1.30
Cedar Wood.....lb.	.18	— .21
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Native.....lb.	.54	— .56
Java.....lb.	.70	— .75
Cloves, can.....lb.	3.25	—3.30
Bottles.....lb.	3.35	—3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.....lb.	.90	—1.10
Coriander, U.S.P.....lb.	30.00	—31.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.....lb.	8.25	—8.35
Cumin.....lb.	10.50	—11.00
Erigeron.....lb.	3.25	—3.35
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.....lb.	4.00	—4.15
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....lb.	11.00	—12.00
Bourbon (Reunion).....lb.	9.50	—9.70
Turkish.....lb.	4.96	—5.20
*Ginger.....lb.	—	5.25
Gingergrass.....lb.	—	1.25
Hemlock.....lb.	11.25	—11.50
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	12.75	—13.00
Twice rect.....lb.	2.00	—2.15
Wood.....lb.	6.00	—6.10
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	—1.35
Garden.....lb.	1.75	—1.85
Spike.....lb.	1.75	—1.85
Lemon, U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	—1.45
Lemongrass, Native.....lb.	—	.60
Limes, Expressed.....lb.	—	20.00
Distilled.....lb.	3.40	—3.60
Linaloe.....lb.	2.30	—2.50
Mace, distilled.....lb.	—	—
*Mustard, natural.....lb.	22.00	—22.50
Artificial.....lb.	—	—
*Nominal.		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	-103.00
Petale	lb.	95.00	-100.00
Artificial	lb.	—	-30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	-2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.35	-2.50
Sweet, West Indian ..	lb.	—	-2.10
Italian	lb.	2.60	-3.00
*Orris Concrete	oz.	—	-6.00
Origanum, Imitation ..	lb.	.50	— .60
Patchouli	lb.	28.50	-31.00
Pennyroyal, domestic ..	lb.	1.75	-1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	-1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.50	-5.45
Bottles	lb.	6.00	-6.50
Bulk	lb.	5.00	-5.50
Petit Grain, So. America ..	lb.	3.75	-3.85
French	lb.	8.50	-8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	-6.50
Pumilio	lb.	—	-6.00
Rose, French	oz.	—	-28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	40.00	-56.00
Rosemary, French	oz.	—	-28.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— .60
Sandalwood, East India ..	lb.	13.50	-13.60
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.45	-2.70
Artificial	lb.	7.50	-5.50
Savin	lb.	1.25	-1.35
*Spearment	lb.	—	-3.50
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.50	-4.70
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P. ..	lb.	2.00	-2.10
White, French	lb.	2.25	-2.35
Wintergreen, leaves, true ..	lb.	5.00	-5.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	4.00	-4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk ..	lb.	.85	-1.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	8.40	-12.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	-5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	-18.00
Manila	lb.	—	-40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	-12.00

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	-18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.75	-4.85
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	-7.75
Ginger	lb.	3.75	-3.88
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) ..	lb.	6.75	-7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	12.00	-12.20
*Malefern	lb.	5.00	-5.25
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	—	-20.00
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	-20.00
Imported	lb.	—	-20.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.58	— .59
South American	lb.	.74	— .77
Fir, Canada	lb.	5.90	-6.00
Oregon	gal.	1.74	-1.79
Peru	lb.	3.30	-3.40
Tolu	lb.	1.09	-1.14

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.32	— .34
Basewood Bark, pressed ..	lb.	.17	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.54	— .59
of Tree	lb.	.34	— .39
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.18	— .19
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.22	— .23
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.12	— .13
Siftings	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Chestnut	lb.	.90	-1.12
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.85	— .98
Broken	lb.	—	— .74
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—
*Broken	lb.	—	—
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	—
*Maracaiibo, yellow, powd. ..	lb.	.12	— .14
Condurango	lb.	.15	— .16
Cotton Root	lb.	.53	— .58
Cramp (true)	lb.	.10	— .11
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.08	— .09
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.12	— .13
Elm, grinding	lb.	.19	— .20
Select bds.	lb.	.09	— .10
Ordinary	lb.	.09 1/2	-10 1/2
Hemlock	lb.	.22	— .23
Lemon Peel	lb.	.06	— .07
Mezereum	lb.	.06	— .07
Oak, red	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
White	lb.	.11 1/2	-12 1/2
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.13	— .13 1/2
Malaga, sweet	lb.	—	— .13 1/2
Trieste, sweet	lb.	—	— .13 1/2
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chris Co.

NEW YORK

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

ESSENTIAL OILS

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers

New York

ESSENTIAL - OILS

Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.14	— .14 1/2
Northern	lb.	.14	— .15
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.39	— .42
of Fruit	lb.	.30 1/2	— .31
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.13	— .14
Select	lb.	.23 1/2	— .24
Simaruba	lb.	.59	— .63
Soap, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.17	— .18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .50
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.11	— .18
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .08

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	— .79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .25
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	-1.10
Para	lb.	.65	— .68
Surinam	lb.	.69	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.45	-6.00
Cuts	lb.	2.95	-3.15
Bourbon	lb.	2.10	-2.12
South American	lb.	2.95	-3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	-1.70
Green Label	lb.	1.55	-1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.24	— 1.29
*XX	lb.	1.29	-1.34
Powdered	lb.	1.29	-1.35
Fish	lb.	.59	— .60
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.74	— .97
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.07	— .09
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.15	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.47	— .49
Sumac	lb.	.06	— .07

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.84	— .88
Powdered	lb.	.89	— .93
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	2.45	-3.15
*Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—
Hungarian type	lb.	.48	— .50
Roman	lb.	.95	-1.00
Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.16	— .17
Dogwood	lb.	.29	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.29	— .33
Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems ..	lb.	.32	— .34
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousou	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.31	— .33
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .36
Without leaves	lb.	.58	— .60
Malva, blue	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.78	-1.87
Orange	lb.	1.95	-2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—

Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.38	— .40
Valencia	lb.	14.90	-15.70
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.08	— 1.13
Cape	lb.	.18 1/2	— .19
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
*Powdered	lb.	.79	— .84
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.44	-1.48
Powdered	lb.	1.49	-1.53
*Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P. ..	lb.	2.90	-2.95
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	-3.05
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	1.35	-1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .40
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.20	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	1.05	-1.15
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Galbanum	lb.	1.35	-1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.85	-1.90
*Guaiac	lb.	1.70	-1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.23	-1.38
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.75	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	.62	— .68
libanum, siftings	lb.	.15	— .17
Tears	lb.	.12	— .13
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	-13.80
*Tragacanth, Aleppo first ..	lb.	3.20	-3.40
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	-3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	-2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
Thirds	lb.	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmiony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	.95	-1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops ..	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	2.45	-2.65
Long	lb.	2.50	-2.55
Cannabis, true, imported ..	lb.	3.50	-3.60
American	lb.	.29	— .49
Catnip	lb.	.10	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Primium	lb.	.29	— .32
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.18	— .20
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.35	— .40
Imported	lb.	.37	— .40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.10 1/2	— .13
*Hembane, German	lb.	—	—
*Russian	lb.	1.25	-1.30
Domestic	lb.	.31	— .32
Henna	lb.	.21	— .23
Horehound	lb.	.30	— .31
Labrador	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
*French	lb.	—	—
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.45	— .58
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	5.60	-5.70
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	-1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	.39	— .44
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sage, Austrian, stemless...lb.	—	—
*Grinding...lb.	—	—
Greek, stemless...lb.	24½	.25
Spanish...lb.	17	.17½
Savory...lb.	25	.26
Senna, Alexandria, whole...lb.	90	1.00
Half Leaf...lb.	70	.80
Siftings...lb.	34	.40
Powdered...lb.	42	.45
Tinnevely...lb.	13	.20
Pods...lb.	15	.18
Skulcap, Western...lb.	17	.19
Spearmint American...lb.	20	.22
Squaw Vine...lb.	27	.30
Stramonium...lb.	18	.19
Tansy...lb.	10	.11
Thyme, Spanish...lb.	11	.11½
*French...lb.	14	.14½
Uva Ursi...lb.	18	.19
Witch Hazel...lb.	06½	.08
Wormwood imported...lb.	14	.17
Yerba Santa...lb.	08½	.09½

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P....lb.	39	.44
Powdered...lb.	48	.55
German...lb.	—	—
*Powdered...lb.	—	—
Alkanet...lb.	2.73	2.95
Althea, cut...lb.	76	.80
Whole...lb.	33	.35
Angelica American...lb.	39	.45
Imported...lb.	59	.69
Arnica...lb.	29	.98
Arrowroot, American...lb.	24	.25
Bermuda...lb.	54	.59
St. Vincent...lb.	39	.44
Bamboo Brier...lb.	04	.05
Bearfoot...lb.	09	.10
Belladonna...lb.	2.45	2.60
Powdered...lb.	2.50	2.70
Berberis, Aquifolium...lb.	19	.20
Beth...lb.	13	.14
Blood...lb.	68	.69
Blueflag...lb.	38	.40
Bryonia...lb.	29	.30
*Burdock, Imported...lb.	16	.17
American...lb.	15	.16
Calamus, bleached...lb.	1.30	1.35
Unbleached, natural...lb.	16	.17
Cohosh, black...lb.	10	.11
Blue...lb.	11	.11½
Colchicum...lb.	2.70	2.75
Colombo, whole...lb.	27	.29
Comfrey...lb.	21	.22
Culver's...lb.	17	.18
Cranesbill, see Geranium...lb.	29	.30
American...lb.	25	.26
Doggrass Dom...lb.	39	.45
Cut Bermuda...lb.	29	.30
Echinacea...lb.	28	.29
Elecampane...lb.	08½	.09
Galangal...lb.	26	.27
Gelsemium...lb.	08½	.09
Gentian...lb.	17	.17½
Powdered...lb.	20	.22
Geranium...lb.	07	.09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached...lb.	16	.17
Bleached...lb.	24	.25
*Ginseng, Cultivated...lb.	—	—
Wild, Eastern...lb.	—	—
Northwestern...lb.	—	—
Southern...lb.	—	—
Golden Seal...lb.	5.20	5.25
Powdered...lb.	5.75	5.80
Hellebore, Black...lb.	1.40	1.50
White, Domestic...lb.	21	.22
Powdered...lb.	24	.26
*Imported...lb.	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena...lb.	4.25	4.30
Powdered...lb.	4.40	4.50
Rio, whole...lb.	4.25	4.40
Jalap, whole...lb.	47	.55
Powdered...lb.	52	.60
Kava Kava...lb.	18	.19
*Lady Slipper...lb.	93	.95
Licorice, Russian, cut...lb.	80	.90
Spanish natural bales...lb.	30	.31
Selected...lb.	32	.34
Powdered...lb.	34	.35
*Lovage, American...lb.	73	.75
Manaca...lb.	26	.28
Mandrake...lb.	13	.16
Musk, Russian...lb.	1.75	1.80
Orris, Florentine, bold...lb.	27	.28
Verona...lb.	24	.25
Finger...lb.	1.95	2.05
Pareira Brava...lb.	33	.34
Pellitory...lb.	29	.31
*Nominal...lb.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York
BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York
OFFER
Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Pink, true...lb.	48	.50
Pleurisy...lb.	18	.19
Rhatany...lb.	05	.06
Rhubarb Shensi...lb.	14	.15
Chips...lb.	82	.90
Cuts...lb.	62	.65
High Dried...lb.	74	.82
Sarsaparilla, Honduras...lb.	59	.64
American...lb.	79	.82
Mexican...lb.	38	.43
Senega, Northern...lb.	98	1.03
Southern...lb.	1.05	1.08
Serpentaria...lb.	58	.59
Skunk Cabbage...lb.	16	.17
Snake, Black...lb.	39	.41
Canada natural...lb.	39	.39
Stripped...lb.	44	.49
Spikenard...lb.	30	.32
Squill, white...lb.	14	.15
Stillingia...lb.	13	.14
Stone...lb.	09½	.10
Unicorn false (helonias)...lb.	49	.54
True (Aletris)...lb.	50	.55
Valerian, Belgian...lb.	1.38	1.48
*English...lb.	—	—
*German...lb.	—	—
Japanese...lb.	1.20	1.25
Yellow Dock...lb.	12	.15
Domestic...lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla...lb.	11	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant...lb.	—	—
Spanish...lb.	26	.26½
Star...lb.	25½	.26
Canary, Spanish...lb.	—	—
Southern American...lb.	20	.20½
Caraway, African...lb.	60	.62
*Dutch...lb.	—	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached...lb.	75	.80
Celery...lb.	65	.75
Colchicum...lb.	3.45	3.70
Conium...lb.	39	.40
Coriander, Bombay...lb.	11	.11½
Morocco, Unbleached...lb.	—	—
Mogador, Unbleached...lb.	—	—
Bleached...lb.	12	.12½
Cumin, Levant...lb.	17½	.19
*Malta...lb.	18½	.19½
Morocco...lb.	11½	.11¾
Dill...lb.	19	.19½
Fennel, French...lb.	17	.17½
*German, small...lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small...lb.	—	—
Flax, whole...per bbl.	18.25	19.00
Ground...lb.	11	.12
Foenugreek...lb.	10½	.11
Hemp, Manchurian...lb.	08	.08½
*Russian...lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white...lb.	05½	.06
arkspur...lb.	33	.34
Lobelia...lb.	29	.30
Mustard, Bari, Brown...lb.	—	—
*Dutch...lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown...lb.	22½	.23
California Trieste, brown...lb.	30	.30½
Chinese, Yellow...lb.	11	.11½
*English, yellow...lb.	34	.35
Parsley...lb.	23	.25
Poppy, Dutch...lb.	—	—
Russian blue...lb.	71	.72
Indian...lb.	39	.40
Quince...lb.	1.19	1.23
*Nominal...lb.	—	—

Rape, English...lb.	—	—
Japanese small...lb.	.09	.10
Domestic...lb.	.10	.10½
Sabadilla...lb.	.13	.14
Stramonium...lb.	.36	.39
*Strophanthus, Hispidus...lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe...lb.	1.89	1.99
Sunflower, domestic...lb.	.09½	.10
South American...lb.	.09	.09½
Worm, American...lb.	.08½	.09½
Levant...lb.	1.00	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods...lb.	.20	.21
Japan...lb.	.14½	.15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1...lb.	.27	.28
China, Selected, mats...lb.	.25	.26
Saigon, assortment...lb.	.49	.52
Cassia Buds...lb.	.25	.26
Chilite, Japan...lb.	.15½	.16
Montbasa...lb.	.22½	.23
Cinnamon, Ceylon...lb.	.59½	.60
Cloves, Amboynas...lb.	.46½	.47
Zanzibar...lb.	.12½	.12¾
Ginger, African...lb.	.19	.20
Cochin "D"...lb.	.18½	.19
Jamaica, white good...lb.	.11¾	.12
Japan...lb.	.49	.50
Mace, Banda, No. 2...lb.	.45	.46
Batavia, No. 2...lb.	.36	.37
Nutmegs, 110s...lb.	.24½	.25
Pepper, black, Sing...lb.	.31	.32½
White...lb.	.10	.10½
Pimento...lb.	—	—

WAXES

Bayberry...lb.	.36	.37
Bees, light, crude...lb.	.44	.45
Light, refined...lb.	.62	.65
Dark...lb.	.46	.47
Candelilla...lb.	.43	.44
Carnauba, Flor...lb.	.93	.94
No. 1...lb.	.91	.92
No. 2...lb.	.84	.85
No. 3...lb.	.73	.75
Ceresin, Yellow...lb.	.17	.18
White...lb.	.18	.19
Japan...lb.	.27	.28
*Montan, crude...lb.	.34	.36
Bleached...lb.	.36	.37
Ozokerite, crude, brown...lb.	.35	.36
*Green...lb.	—	—
*Refined, white...lb.	—	—
*Domestic...lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow...lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p...lb.	.12½	.13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p...lb.	.15	.16
Stearic Acid—	—	—
Single pressed...lb.	.23½	.24
Double pressed...lb.	.24½	.25
Triple pressed...lb.	.26	.26½

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c....100 lbs.	4.91	5.16
56 p.c....100 lbs.	9.32	9.57
*70 p.c....100 lbs.	—	—
*80 p.c....100 lbs.	15.15	15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr....lb.	19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump...lb.	.04½	.06
Ground...lb.	.04½	.07
Powdered...lb.	.05	.08
Chrome...lb.	.20½	.21½
Potash lump...lb.	.11	.12
Ground...lb.	.09	.09½
Alum, Potash, Powdered...lb.	.11½	.12½
Soda, Ground...100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminium chloride, liq...lb.	.04½	.05
Sulph., high grade...lb.	.04½	.05½
Low grade...lb.	.03½	.04½
Aluminium hydrate light...lb.	.17	.17½
Heavy...lb.	.11	.12
Arsenic, white...lb.	.11	.15
Red...lb.	.65	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous...lb.	—	Nominal
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. lb.	—	.08½
*20 deg., carboys...lb.	.07	.09
*18 deg., carboys...lb.	—	—
*16 deg., carboys...lb.	.06	.08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P...lb.	.19	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray...lb.	.25½	.26
Granulated, white...lb.	.27	.28
*Lump...lb.	—	—
Sulphate, foreign...100 lbs.	—	—
Domestic...100 lbs.	8.00	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c...lb.	—	—
65 p.c...lb.	—	—
47 p.c...lb.	—	—
*Nominal...lb.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05%
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate	lb.	.11%	— .12%
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06	— .06%
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	4.00
Carbide	lb.	.19	— .21
Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09%
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	—	.65
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.08%	— .09
Second hands	lb.	.08%	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10%
Coppers, f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	2.05	— 2.15
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	.05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.	lb.	.15%	— .16%
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16%	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.17	— .17%
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09%	— .09%
Foreign	lb.	—	—
Red, American	lb.	—	.10%
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	.08%
White, basic Carb. Amer.	lb.	—	.09%
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	.10%
English	lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15%	— .19%
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,	lb.	.02%	— .02%
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02%	— .02%
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02%	— .02%
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02%	— .02%
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.16	— .17
double	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06%	— .06%
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07%	— .06%
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07%	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08%	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	.05%
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.05%
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06%
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	.75
Yellow	lb.	—	.50
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.67	— .73
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.42%	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.35	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.40	— .41%
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .41%
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	330.00	—350.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27%	— .27%
Refined	lb.	.31%	— .31%
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.35	— 3.50
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Powd. or gran. 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	5.40	— 5.60
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.23%	— .25
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lb.	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .37
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.65	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.60
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	4.32%
Refined	lb.	.06%	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.26	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.40	— .45
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.30
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Sod. Sulph. 62 p.c. salt 100 lbs.	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Sulphide 60-61 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.10%	— .11%
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .07%
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	—
*Nominal.			

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street

New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	32.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.	lb.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal	
zinc carbonate	lb.	.20	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.15%	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13%	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05%

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDE

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.23	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22%	— .26
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Cresosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.12%	— .14
Flake	lb.	.08%	— .09%
Phenol	lb.	.44	— .47
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	— 20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.	gal.	.14	— .17%
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17%
*Toluol, pure	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.45	— .55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Refined	lb.	.31	— .33
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.42	— .44
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.30	— .32
Aniline Salts	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzolate of Soda	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Diamidophenol	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .60
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	— .18
*Nominal.			

Diethylaniline	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.75	— .80
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.37	— .39
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .65
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Methylaniline	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55	— .60
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Tetranitromethylamine	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
m-Toluidenediamine	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 2.35
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	— 12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Alpine Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Benzo Purpurine 10 B	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purpurine 4 B	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 3.75
Chrome Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	2.00	— 2.00
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	— 12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Direct Violet cont.	lb.	18.50	— 20.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Erythrosine	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, sps. sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.83	— .93
— red	lb.	1.00	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.95	— 2.45
Prinduline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	80.00	— 85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 2.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	10.00	— 10.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	10.00	— 17.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.09	— .12
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	—	—
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Odes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26 1/4	— .29 3/4
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.33 1/4	— .34 1/4
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Sumac, China	lb.	.09	— .10 1/2
*Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11
*Aleppey	lb.	.13	— .13 1/2
*Pubna	lb.	—	—

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	lb.	50.00	— 70.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	—	—
Chips	lb.	.03 1/2	— .05 1/2
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15 1/4	— .17 3/4
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	lb.	—	—
Kangoon, boxes	lb.	Nominal	—
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	—
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	—
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.27	— .28
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13 1/4	— .15
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematin Extract	lb.	.13	— .16
Crystals	lb.	.23	— .25
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.30	— .34
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	— .24
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14 1/4
Contract	lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 1/4
Osage Orange—	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Persian Berries	lb.	.12	— .14
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg., lia	lb.	.07	— .07 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .95
Domestic	lb.	.65	— .70
Prussian blue	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Soluble	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.14 1/2	— .16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	75.00	— 85.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	— 62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	— 50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	— 65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton	—	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	— 100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	— 73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	— 64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan,	lb.	—	—
bbls.	lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 3/4
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03 1/4
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.16 1/4	— .17
Common	lb.	.24 1/4	— .25 1/4
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.28	— .31
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .19 1/2
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08 1/4
Mangrove, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan,	lb.	—	—
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04 1/4	— .05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. lb.	lb.	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	—
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	—
*Clarified	lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.	—	—
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .10 1/2
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.54	— 1.55
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	95.00	— 98.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	— 150.00
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—

Degras, American	lb.	.23	— .26
English	lb.	.28 1/4	— .29
*German	lb.	—	—
*Neutral	lb.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.16 1/2	— .17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.40	— 2.50
Off prime	gal.	2.00	— 2.30
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
No. 1	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 2	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.42	— 1.43
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.46	— 1.47
Northern, crude	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.19
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.69
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.49
Dark	gal.	1.40	— 1.51
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.75
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17 1/4	— .18 1/4
Saponified	lb.	.17 1/4	— .17 1/4
*Sperm bleached winter	gal.	2.22	— 2.23
38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.17	— 2.18
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.17	— 2.18
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
test	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24	— .24 1/4
Double pressed	lb.	.25	— .25 1/4
Triple pressed	lb.	.26 1/4	— .27
Tallow, acidless	lb.	1.57	— 1.59
*Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.53

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.38	— .40
Cases	lb.	.40	— .45
No. 3	lb.	.33	— .35
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.18	— .18 1/4
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17	— .17 1/4
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18 1/4	— .19 1/4
Tanks	lb.	—	—
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	21.47	— 21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	—	—
mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— 17 1/4
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21	— .22
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.65
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.66
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.70
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.81
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .43
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	—
*Benin	lb.	—	—
Niger	lb.	.45	— .50
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.19	— .19 1/4
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19 1/4
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.22 1/2	— .23
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
*Blown	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18 1/4	— .18 1/4
*Tar Oil, gen. dist	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .51
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34	gal.	—	—
gravity	gal.	—	— .36
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.34	— .36
Red Paraffin	gal.	.30	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	—	— .40
No. 200	gal.	.38	— .40
No. 100	gal.	.36	— .38
No. 110	gal.	.32	— .33
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. lb.	.64 1/4	— .65
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. ....lb.	.59 1/2	— .60 1/4
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls. ....lb.	.44 1/2	— .49 1/4
*Pitch, prime .....200-lb. bbl.	7.25	— 7.30
Rosin, com., to g'd .....80 bbl.	14.95	— 15.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. ....bbls.	13.25	— 13.75

SHELLAC

D. C. ....lb.	.86	— .87
*Diamond "I" ....lb.	—	—
V. S. O. ....lb.	.86	— .87
Fine Orange ....lb.	.75	— .80
Second Orange ....lb.	.72	— .73
T. N. ....lb.	.68	— .69
*A. C. Garnet ....lb.	.68	— .69
Button ....lb.	.80	— .81
Regular, bleached ....lb.	.69	— .70
Bone, dry ....lb.	.79	— .80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	— 51.00
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	— 53.00
Columbia	—	— 53.00
New Orleans	—	— 53.00
Corn Cake .....short ton	55.00	— 57.00
Meal .....short ton	59.00	— 64.26
Linseed cake, dom. ....short ton	—	— 52.00
Linseed Meal .....short ton	52.00	— 54.50

COCOA

Bahia .....lb.	.12 1/4	— .12 1/2
Caracas .....lb.	.13	— .13 1/2
Hayti .....lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Maracaibo .....lb.	.24	— .28
Trinidad .....lb.	.13 1/2	— .13 3/4

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	—	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or	—	—
yellow .....lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Potato, white or canary.....lb.	.19 1/2	— .20 1/2
Starch Corn, bags & bbls....	4.25	— 4.60
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....	4.07	— 4.40
Potato, Domestic .....lb.	.12	— .12 1/2
*Imported, duty paid.....lb.	.12	— .12 1/2

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES DEXTRINES ALBUMEN GLUCOSE

\$REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. War	
	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral n°	
Powdered .....9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15		
XXXX .....9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20		
Confectioners A .....8.90 8.90 8.90		
Standard Gran. ....9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05		

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills. ga.	1.14	— 1.19
Light, strained .....gal.	—	— 1.42
Yellow, bleached .....gal.	—	— 1.44
White, bleached, winter. gal.	—	— 1.46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ....gal.	—	— 3.19
30 deg., cold test. ....gal.	—	— 2.69
40 deg., cold test. ....gal.	—	— 2.49
Dark .....gal.	—	— 1.40
Prime .....gal.	—	— 1.69
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....lb.	.17 1/4	— .17 3/4
Saponified .....lb.	.17 1/2	— .18 1/4
Stearic, single pressed.....lb.	—	— .24
Double pressed .....lb.	—	— .25

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....lb.	.38	— .40
No. 3 .....lb.	.35	— .36

*Nominal.

\$Prices fixed by Government.

Cocoonut, Ceylon, bbls. ....lb.	—	— .18
Ceylon, Tanks .....lb.	—	— .17
Cochin, bbls. ....lb.	—	— .18 1/4
Tanks .....lb.	—	— .17 1/4
Corn, crude, bbls. ....lb.	—	— .18
Refined, barrels .....21.47	—	— 21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills. lb.	—	— .17 1/4
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls. lb.	—	— .21
Winter, yellow .....gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots. ....gal.	—	— 1.78
5-bbl. lots .....lb.	—	— 1.80
Olive, denatured .....gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots .....lb.	.42	— .43
Palm Lagos, casks. ....lb.	.45	— .50
Niger .....lb.	.19	— .19 1/4
Palm Kernel, domestic. ....lb.	.22 1/2	— .23
Peanut, edible .....lb.	—	— 1.37
†Crude, f.o.b. mills. ....gal.	.57	— .58
Pine, white steam. ....gal.	—	— 3.00
*Sesame, domestic, edible. ....gal.	.18 1/4	— .18 1/2
*Soya Bean, Manchurian. ....lb.	—	— .18 1/2

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white .....lb.	.19 1/4	— .20 1/4
Yellow .....lb.	.17 1/2	— .17 3/4
House .....lb.	.17	— .17 1/2
Brown .....lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Lard, City .....lb.	.27	— .27 1/4
Compound .....lb.	.23	— .23 1/4
Stearine, lard .....lb.	.24	— .24 1/4
Oleo .....lb.	.24	— .24 1/4
Tallow, edible .....lb.	.20 1/2	— .21 1/2
City, prime .....lb.	.17 1/4	— .18
Choice Country .....lb.	.19	— .19 1/2

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible .....lb.	.20 1/4	— .20 1/4
City Fancy .....lb.	.20 1/4	— .20 1/4
Prime Packers .....lb.	.19 1/4	— .20
Icease, Choice White .....lb.	.20	— .20 1/4
"A" White .....lb.	.19 1/2	— .19 3/4
"B" White .....lb.	.17 1/4	— .17 3/4
Yellow .....lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Brown .....lb.	.14	— .15
Bone .....lb.	.11	— .12 1/2
House .....lb.	.15 1/2	— .15 3/4
Stearine, prime oleo. ....lb.	.23 1/4	— .24
Lard, city steam .....lb.	.27	— .27 1/4

*Nominal.

†Buyers' Tanks.

New Incorporations

Chemical Recovery Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$200,000. W. W. Cunningham, M. M. Coughlin, L. Bevier, 27 William Street, New York.

Century National Chemical Co., Paterson, N. J., capital \$100,000. Jane D. Keller, William J. Lickel, Franklin J. Teller, New York.

Pharmaceutical Specialties Corporation, Buffalo, capital \$100,000. Heibling, C. H. Dirnberger, E. E. Abwender, Buffalo, N. Y.

Union Aniline and Chemical Products Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. L. Arkin, M. Angrist, C. R. Williams, 40 East Broadway, New York.

St. Louis Munitions Corporation, capital \$1,000,000. C. L. Rimplinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del.

Brooklyn Potash Co., Brooklyn, capital \$50,000. M. L. Scott, M. Kiss, O. E. Edwards, 226 76th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Diabetina Company, Manhattan, capital \$80,000. Proprietary medicines, chemists, etc. M. B. Wilson, P. F. Hagin, J. W. Naughton, 69 Wall Street, New York.

Percol Chemical Corporation, Buffalo, capital \$100,000. N. Owitz, L. A. Molin, D. Levin, Buffalo, N. Y.

Spiroside Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Spiroside and other drugs and chemicals. S. Kissany, W. Habeeb, A. Barsa, 640 Riverside Drive, New York.

Private Label Chemical Co., Chicago, capital \$25,000. To manufacture and sell all kinds of chemicals, dyes, soaps, etc.

Oxford Dye Works, Philadelphia, capital \$10,000. James D. Kerr.

Chemical Products Laboratory, Springfield, Ill., capital \$25,000. Henry Wrape, Harold J. Wrape, Carl Hambuechen, William C. Schramm, Joseph O'Neil, Belleville, Ill.

Delaware Chemical Engineering Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$500,000. To operate laboratory for general industrial research and for chemical analysis.

Change of Name—Sunset Soap Dye Co. changed to North American Dye Corporation. Chartered under laws of Delaware.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these **WANT ADS** in this publication, all classifications, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

No. 3 Park Place New York

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All State. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

WANTED—Experienced drug man, preferably with some knowledge of pricing to accept position with one of the largest Wholesale Drug Houses in the country. Good salary and splendid opportunity for the right man. Address W. J. G. D. Co. care of this journal.

The Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Co. announces that none of its plants at Perth Amboy, N. J., was damaged by the explosion of the shell-filling works at Morgan, N. J., although only six miles distant from the scene of the accident. All of the plants are again in operation, the company states, though there was a shutdown of several days, owing to the fact that the Perth Amboy population made a hurried exodus following the explosion.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from October 12 to October 19—Exports for month of August

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID—	1,833,084 pounds gambier
40,936 pounds carbolic	20,644 pounds natural indigo
ALBUMEN—	115,163 pounds various dyes
20,000 pounds	ESSENTIAL OIL—
ARGOLS—	50 pounds cinnamon
1,723,629 pounds	25 pounds cinnamon
ARSENIC—	200 gallons juniper
807,980 pounds	200 pounds juniper
BALSAM—	FLOWERS—
20,387 pounds	22,100 pounds uva ursi
BARKS—	42,200 pounds uva ursi
500 pounds cinchona	21,500 pounds uva ursi
600 pounds cinchona	4,000 pounds chamomile
6,000 pounds orange	500 pounds chamomile
1,500 pounds orange	GLYCERIN—
2,700 pounds orange	2,108 pounds
9,054 pounds cinchona	GUMS—
BEANS—	900 pounds sandarac
10,000 pounds vanilla	95,798 pounds arabic
4,618 bushels castor	37,074 pounds chiclé
12,511 bushels castor	9,500 pounds chiclé
2,668 bushels castor	HERBS—
970 bushels castor	9,500 pounds
CAMPOR, CRUDE—	300 pounds
21,000 pounds	IODINE—
28,600 pounds	4,000 pounds
61,168 pounds	LACTARENE—
CAMPOR, REFINED—	110,809 pounds
117,100 pounds	LIME, CITRATED—
CANTHARIDES—	170,200 pounds
50 pounds	50,500 pounds
50 pounds	LIME, TARTRATE—
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—	45,500 pounds
25,000 pounds	7,000 pounds
20,000 pounds	LOGWOOD—
COLLOIDION—	266 tons
3,262 pounds	MANNA—
CRESOL—	1,500 pounds flake
19,353 pounds	800 pounds flake
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—	MEDICINAL AND MISCEL-
156,196 pounds gambier	LANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
254,965 pounds gambier	850 pounds medicine
	1,100 pounds medicine
	750 pounds medicine
	MERCURY—
	1,575 pounds

OILS—	ACID, SULPHURIC—
50 gallons, codliver	2,375 pounds, San Domingo
100 gallons codliver	72 pounds, Hayti
2,846,684 pounds coconut	ALCOHOL, WOOD—
55,278 pounds nut	821 gallons, Mexico
18,212 pounds palm	CALCIUM CARBIDE—
26,791 pounds fusel	19,054 pounds, San Domingo
1,100 gallons olive	1,000 pounds, Trinidad
6,501 gallons peanut	COPPER SULPHATE—
OPIMUM—	116,480 pounds, Brazil
2,000 pounds	2,375 pounds, Newfoundland
112 pounds	GLYCERIN—
QUEBRACHO—	316 pounds, Colombia
6,679,357 pounds	60 pounds, Dutch W. Indies
ROOTS—	GLUCOSE—
194,000 pounds licorice	10,800 pounds, China
76,400 pounds licorice	HONEY—
95,200 pounds licorice	240 pounds, Mexico.
1,500 pounds althea	32 pounds, Sweden
765,273 pounds licorice	LIME CHLORIDE—
SED—	44,800 pounds, Brazil
709,742 bushels flax	20 pounds, Dutch W. Indies
SHELLAC—	PARAFFIN, REFINED—
359,000 pounds	9,000 pounds, Honduras
SOAP—	67,292 pounds, Panama
121,253 pounds castile	8,000 pounds, Salvador
SPICES—	123,900 pounds, Peru
20,000 pounds cinnamon	70,000 pounds, Ecuador
10,000 pounds cinnamon	68,500 pounds, Mexico
205,000 pounds cloves	PEPPERMINT OIL—
50,000 pounds pepper	110 pounds, Spain
12,000 pounds pepper	POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
43,000 pounds capsicum	6,720 pounds, Brazil
40,765 pounds ground capsicum	SODA, ASH—
810,269 pounds cassia	53,775 pounds, Colombia
35,632 pounds cloves	SODA, CAUSTIC—
102,610 pounds mustard	123,785 pounds, Peru
289,800 pounds nutmegs	434,415 pounds, Mexico
2,047,867 pounds pepper	SODA, SAL—
TALCUM—	18,245 pounds, Peru
242,000 pounds	375 pounds, Newfoundland
TARTAR CRUDE—	6,875 pounds, Brit. Guiana
190,200 pounds	3,325 pounds, Jamaica
452,440 pounds	SODIUM SILICATE—
122,180 pounds	70,098 pounds, Cuba
WAX—	3,500 pounds, Colombia
26,668 pounds bees	SULPHUR, CRUDE—
604,545 pounds vegetable	21 tons, Bermuda
	2 tons, Peru
	ZINC OXIDE—
	59,400 pounds, Dutch E. Indies
	3,350 pounds, Salvador
	5,585 pounds, Venezuela
	3,445 pounds, Barbados
	441 pounds, Uruguay
	13,110 pounds, Cuba

Exports

Business Brevities

Charles F. Noyes Company has sold to Charles L. Huisking the five-story building, 110 John street. The property was valued at \$35,000. Mr. Huisking is the head of Charles L. Huisking, Inc., drug brokers.

The resumption of hearings into the transfer of stock of the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company by Deputy Attorney General Becker has been temporarily held up by the illness of Joseph H. Choate, attorney for the Alien Property Custodian.

Suit to recover \$5,175 has been filed in the Supreme Court, New York, by Aniline Products, Incorporated, against the Buckeye Ribbon and Carbon Company, for alleged breach of agreement, the complaint stating that the defendant contracted for 600 pounds of Victoria blue base at \$14 per pound, paid for 25 pounds delivered, but refused to consent to further shipments.

The Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey has approved the purchase by the New Jersey Zinc Company of Lake Wawayanda and 5,700 acres of wooded land lying in Vernon township and West Milford township, New Jersey. The tract was formerly owned by the New York Transit Company. During the preliminary negotiations, the city of Newark made official protest against the sale on the ground that the water there was needed for drinking purposes.

Musher & Company, makers of Pompeian olive and peanut oils and Romonza oil, have moved their Baltimore offices to New York and are occupying floors of the building at 140 Liberty street. On or about May 1 the concern plans to open its remodelled office buildings, 255 and 257 Fifth avenue, New York. The lower portions of the buildings will have a demonstration and permanent exhibition—pressing, packing and refining of oils. The plant is still maintained in Baltimore.

A Contract is a Contract

BUSH, BEACH & GENT
INCORPORATED

80 MAIDEN LANE
New York

HOLBROOK BUILDING
San Francisco

BICHRIMATE OF SODA

STOCKS NEARBY FUTURES

Special Terms to initiate business

Selling Agents for Sawyer Tanning Co., Napa, California

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.
80 MAIDEN LANE

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS

Technical & Pharmaceutical Chemicals
Aniline Dyes & Intermediates

Agents for R. W. GREEFF & CO.
LONDON & MANCHESTER :: ENGLAND

U. S. P. CRESOL
ORTHO CRESOL

The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

DANA & COMPANY, Inc.
111 Broadway New York, N. Y.
EASTERN SELLING AGENTS

Iodine, Resublimed, U.S.P.
Iodide of Potash, U.S.P.
Carbonate of Potash, U.S.P.
Chlorate of Potash (Crystal or Powder) U.S.P.

S. SUZUKI & CO., Ltd.
15-21 Park Row New York

MERCK & CO.
Chemicals

St. Louis NEW YORK Montreal
Works at Rahway, N. J.

We supply a substantial **BINDER** which holds
the copies of Drug & Chemical Markets for one year.
Price 75c. net postpaid.

D. O. HAYNES & Co., *Publishers*
No. 3 Park Place New York

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.
Established 1837

HEAVY CHEMICALS
INTERMEDIATES
ANILINE DYES
OILS, GREASES

61 Broadway, New York (Phone: Bowling Green 9860)
Boston Chicago Cleveland Seattle San Francisco

ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN

(99%)

ORTHO NITRO TOLUOL
(98%)

ORTHO TOLUIDINE
(98%)

LIQUID GUAIACOL

(U. S. P.)

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

Ethyl Propionate Ethyl Butyrate

Spot Delivery from Either Coast

Two new solvents for soluble cotton (or pyroxylin).

These solvents can be advantageously used as substitutes for amyl acetate.

Ethyl Propionate has a specific gravity of .8963 and ranges in boiling points from approximately 75.0° C. to 110° C.

Ethyl Butyrate has a specific gravity of .8875 and ranges in boiling points from approximately 100° C. to 130° C.

Both solvents are particularly dry, comparing very favorably with amyl acetate in this respect.

Valerates

Zinc Valerate, U. S. P.

Organic Acids

Propionate, Butyric, Valeric and Iso-Valeric acids are offered in high purity.

Nitre Cake

Acidifying agent used to replace Sulphuric Acid.

Soluble Cotton Solutions

Lacquers	Leather Belt Cement	Aeroplane Dopes
Soluble Cotton	Leather Cloth Solutions	Ethyl Acetate
Thinners	Metal Lacquers	Special Mixtures

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Chemical Sales Division

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

120 Broadway
New York City

Chronicle Bldg.
San Francisco

"NATIONAL" Drugs-Gums-Chemicals- Essential Oils

We manufacture and distribute Aniline Colors, Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils and Gums.

Barium Peroxide, 90%.

Calomel, Howard's.

Chalk Precipitated, Sturge's Eng.

Cod Liver Oil, Newfoundland.

Menthol.

Spermaceti.

Gums, Tragacanth and Arabic.

National Aniline & Chemical Company

Incorporated

21 Burling Slip, New York

ANTHRAQUINONE

FLANDREAU & CO., Inc.

115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Rector 2133 2134-2135

Oleoresin Aspidium U.S.P.

(Green or Brown Color)

Filicin 24/25%

We manufacture and have a continuous output of a high grade quality and can supply quantities for immediate or future delivery.

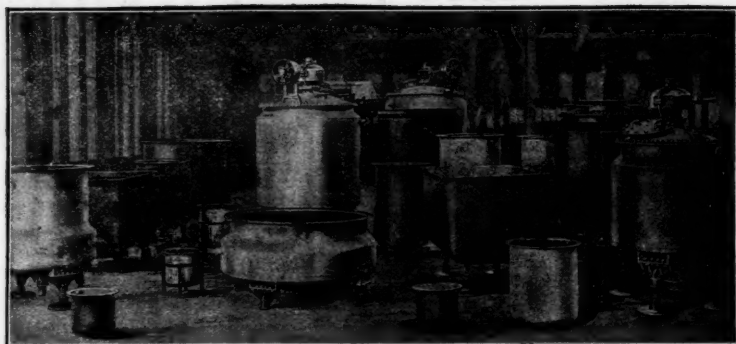
CHEMICAL WORKS MADOERY, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1902

BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

NEW YORK OFFICE

165 BROADWAY



**For Manufacturing and Handling
Corrosive and Sensitive Liquids**

PFAUDLER

**GLASS ENAMELED STEEL
TANKS and APPARATUS**

Do not condemn a valuable process that "works" in the laboratory and "falls down" in your plant until you have talked it over with us.

Remember that Pfaudler Glass Enameled Steel Apparatus has all the structural advantages of steel, but none of its chemical limitations. It is much lighter and much stronger than either cast metal or stoneware.

Note too, that Pfaudler Glass Enamels can be made according to different formulas enabling you to have a lining best adapted for your purpose. Our glass enamels are remarkable for their density and tenacity, and for their durability under rapid changes of temperature whether by steam jacket, oil bath, or diffused direct flame.

We have adequate facilities for research. May we discuss your peculiar problems with you?

THE PFAUDLER CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

NEW YORK
110 West 40th Street

ST. LOUIS, MO.
440 Pierce Bldg.

CHICAGO
111 W. Washington St.

DETROIT, MICH.
1946 Penobscot Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO
512 Sharon Bldg.

NOT
WITHO

D

I

SUB

Vo

C

I

I

I

I

I

I

C

I

I